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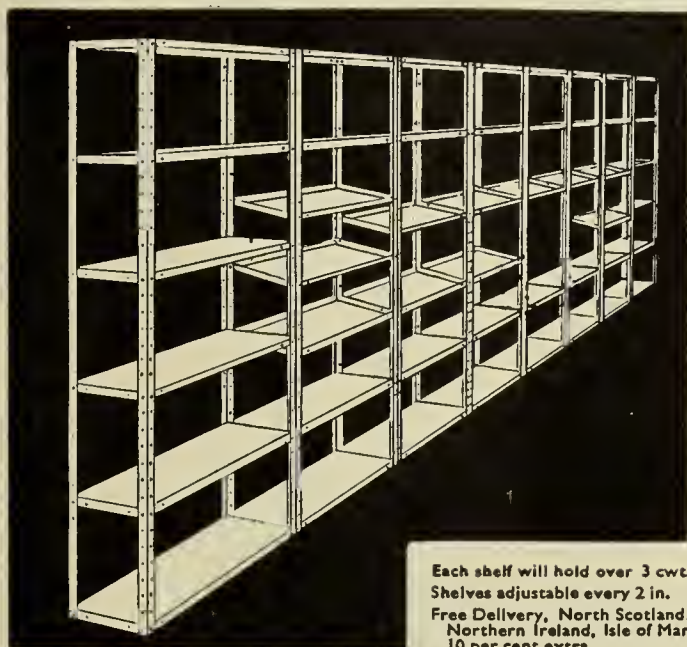
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## THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

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and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,  
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 180

December 28, 1963

No. 4376

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# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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## Classification of Proprietaries

### ADDITIONS TO CATEGORIES O AND H

APPENDED below are additions to the list of proprietary medicines classified in categories O (preparations not "standard" which in the Committee's views have not been proved of therapeutic value) and H (combinations of drugs in category O with those in other categories) by the Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Proprietary Preparations.

Actase vials (Ortho) O; Arobon powder and tablets (Nestlé) O; Ascoxal granulate (Astra-Hewlett) H.

Berex tablets (Allcock) H; Buclamase tablets (Dales) O.

Chorionic gonadotrophin-Leo (Leo) O; Chymar buccal tablets (Armour) O; Chymoral tablets (Armour) O; Cosaldon tablets (West Pharm) H; Cyfol tablets (Dales) H.

Dioctyl Medo forte tablets (Medo) O.

Entair capsules (B.D.H.) H; Enzar tablets (Armour) H.

Franol expect (Bayer) H.

Geriden elixir (Denver) H.

Lactiflora (Marshall's) O; Laevadosin ampoules and buccal tablets (Calmic) O; Lumigerine tablets (Anglo French) H.

Nestargel (Nestlé) O; Nobepyrol paint and spray (Evans) H.

Paraflex tablets (McNeil) O; Parenzyme B. tablets (Merrell National) O; Parenzyme for injection (Merrell National) O; Potensan forte tablets (Medo) H; Psorox lotion (Genatosan) H.

Riddovydryn elixir (Riddell) H; Rowachol capsules and liquid (Loveridge) H; Rowalind liquid (Loveridge) H; Rowasskleron capsules (Loveridge) H; Rowatinex capsules and liquid (Loveridge) H.

S. 7. cream, dusting powder and jelly (Calmic) O; Sebaclen shampoo (Denver) O; Serum gonadotrophin-Leo (Leo) O; Synerlac powder (Dales) H.

Taxol methionine (Continental) H; Thoragol syrup (Lloyd Hamol) O; Transpulmin injection (Camden) O; Tryptar ointment (Armour) H; Tryptar aerosol (Armour) O; Trypure Novo and spray and dispensable powder (Evans) O.

Varidase buccal tablets (Cyanamid) O; Volital tablets (Labs App. Biol.) O.

### Pfizer Foundation

#### £125,000 BUILDING IN EDINBURGH

THE University of Edinburgh and the Pfizer group of companies have announced the establishment of an educational and charitable Trust for the promotion of post-graduate medical education. The activities of the "Pfizer Foundation for Post-graduate Study in Medicine," as the Trust is to be known,

are to be based on a new centre in Roxburgh Place, Edinburgh, construction of which has now commenced. At a ceremony on December 18 the principal and vice-chancellor of the University (Sir Edward V. Appleton) unveiled a commemorative plaque. He said that one of the outstanding features of the provision of the Pfizer Foundation building was the recognition of Edinburgh as a leading international centre of the arts and the sciences. In



An artist's impression of the new Pfizer Foundation building, Roxburgh Place, Edinburgh.

reply, Mr. P. V. Colebrook (chairman of the Pfizer group) said the Foundation marked a tangible expression of the desire on both sides for increased co-operation between industry and university. At the same time it symbolised the international nature of medicine in that medical students from every country would come to the building and find a welcome through the collaboration of a company whose ramifications were equally international. The total cost of the Pfizer Foundation building is expected to be in the region of £125,000, and it is hoped that it will be ready for use early in 1965. The building will include on its three floors, a large conference room with ancillary facilities for projection, simultaneous translation and recording, a library and reading room, and a number of smaller rooms for seminars and private study, as well as lounge accommodation, refreshment facilities, several guest bedrooms, and offices for the director of the Post-graduate Board for Medicine and his staff.

## Soviet Chemicals

### OFFER OF PLANT FROM BRITAIN

IMPERIAL Chemical Industries, Ltd., are setting up an organisation to supply the Soviet Union with chemical plant and technical "know-how" in "package" deals. The move follows Russia's decision to launch an immediate programme to develop the chemicals industry and buy equipment from western countries. The Soviet authorities are reported to be interested in a number of I.C.I. products and processes, including fertilisers from ammonia made by the steam-reforming process, herbicides, rubber chemicals and plastics intermediates. A Soviet trade mission recently visited the company's plants at Billingham and Wilton, later meeting Mr. S. P. Chambers (chairman) in London, where the move was discussed. In the past the company has confined itself to supplying "know-how."

## E.F.T.A. Tariffs

### FURTHER CUTS IN RATES

BRITAIN'S special rates of duty on imports from countries of the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.) are to be further reduced on December 31. The reduction brings Britain's E.F.T.A. tariffs down from 50 to 40 per cent. of their levels in January 1960. It is the first reduction under the accelerated timetable for eliminating E.F.T.A. tariffs, which was agreed by the Council of Ministers in Lisbon in May.

## Practitioner Services

### DOCTORS' CALL FOR FINANCIAL HELP

GOVERNMENT expenditure of £35 millions a year to develop National Health Service general practitioner services is called for in a report published by the Medical Practitioners' Union. £10 millions would go to provide adequate practice premises, £10 millions for secretarial and nursing assistance for doctors, and £15 millions to increase practitioners' remuneration.

## "Pharmacie Britannique"

### FRENCH PERIODICAL'S SPECIAL ISSUE

THE December issue of the French pharmaceutical publication *Labo-Pharma* is given over a study of British pharmaceutical economics and law. It is the second of a series of such international studies, the first of which dealt with pharmacy in Germany. The special number is available only to subscribers to *Labo-Pharma*, which is published from 5 bis, rue de Berri, Paris, 8e.

## Pesticides

### APPROVED COMMON NAMES

THE following new names for pesticides have been approved by the Pest Control Products Industry Standard Committee:—

COMMON NAME	CHEMICAL NAME
Azithiram	<i>NN'</i> -bis- (dimethylamino) thiuram disulphide
Azothoate	4-(4-chlorophenylazophenyl) dimethyl phosphorothioate O-4-(4-chlorophenylazophenyl) OO-dimethyl phosphorothioate
Chlorophacinone	2-( <i>o</i> - <i>p</i> -chlorophenyl- <i>o</i> -phenylacetyl) indane-1,3-dione
Crimidine	2-chloro-4-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimidine
Cuprobam	tricopper dichloride dimethyl dithiocarbamate
Fenitrothion	dimethyl 3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate OO-dimethyl O-(3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate
Monolinuron	<i>N'</i> -(4-chlorophenyl)- <i>N</i> -methoxy- <i>N</i> -methylurea <i>N'</i> - <i>p</i> -chlorophenyl- <i>N</i> -methoxy- <i>N</i> -methylurea

## IRISH NEWS

### THE NORTH

#### For College Use

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THE Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association puts

on record its thanks to the following companies who have made contributions towards the erection of a permanent display of ethical preparations at the College of Pharmacy, Dublin:—

Ames Company; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.; Antigen, Ltd.; Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.; Ayrton Saunders & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.; Bayer Products Co.; Bengué & Co., Ltd.; B.D.H. (Ireland), Ltd.; Burgoyne Burdidges & Co., Ltd.; Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.; Camden Chemical Co., Ltd.; CIBA Laboratories, Ltd.; Constant Chemicals, Ltd.; Continental Pharma, Brussels; Crookes Laboratories, Ltd.; Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd.; Evans Medical (Ireland), Ltd.; Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd.; Glaxo Laboratories (Ireland), Ltd.; Horlicks, Ltd. (pharmaceutical division); Knoll A.G. Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine; Leo (Ireland), Ltd.; Medo Chemicals, Ltd.; Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd.; Miles Laboratories, Ltd.; Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd.; Organon Laboratories, Ltd.; Ortho Pharmaceutical, Ltd.; Riker Laboratories; Sandoz Products (Ireland), Ltd.; St. Andrews Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.; Schering A.G., Berlin; G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd.; Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.; Squibb (Ireland), Ltd.; Upjohn, Ltd.; A. Wander, Ltd.; John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd.; T. P. Whelehan, Son & Co.

## North-east Ulster

### U.C.A. EXECUTIVE ENTERTAINED

NORTH - EAST Ulster Chemists' Association entertained the president and executive committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association at a dinner at Portstewart, co. Londonderry, on Nov-

ember 20. The president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (Mr. N. C. Cooper), secretary (Mr. W. Gorman), and Messrs. J. N. Patterson (pharmacy inspector), I. H. McFarland (assistant pharmacy inspector) and A. W. Kernahan (Northern Ireland General Health Services Board) were also guests. All were welcomed by Messrs. A. W. McDowell (chairman of the North-east Association) and W. F. Ginn (secretary). Mr. Cooper, responding to the toast "The Pharmaceutical Society," congratulated the North-east Ulster chemists on their Association which he said had supplied two excellent members (and past-presidents) of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland: Messrs. H. G. Campbell and A. Templeton. Mr. Anderson responded to the toast "The Chemists' Association," and Mr. Kernahan thanked the members who had responded so generously to the C. W. Young Fund appeal (of which he was chairman). It was three and a half years since the Fund had been set up to commemorate the memory of Charles Young, and the response had been so good that the £5,000 target had been exceeded. It was hoped that there would be sufficient accommodation to allow research work to be carried out in the Belfast school of pharmacy to award a scholarship in 1964.

## SOUTH-EASTERN FEDERATION

### N.H.S. negotiations discussed

DETAILS of the recent dispensing costs inquiry were given by MR. J. WRIGHT (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union and of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee) when he addressed the annual meeting of the Federation of South-eastern Pharmacists held at Lewes, Sussex, on November 21.

Mr. Wright said that the inquiry had provided many factual figures, which the Ministry could not dispute but there was delay in agreeing on notional values for some activities, and some costs that were impossible to establish factually. They included notional salary for working proprietor; notional rent for freehold property (here the industrial consultants had arrived at figures broadly in line with those accepted by the Post Office in a claim for increased remuneration by sub-postmasters), and the financial status of working wives. Mr. Wright thought that the Ministry was fighting the figures because it did not like them.

Methods had been suggested as a means of forcing the Minister of Health to accept the chemists' figures but the speaker considered that both a threat to withdraw from the contract and pressure to "get the contract altered" were equally impracticable. Any fundamental alteration in the contract would involve a change in the National Health Service Regulations, and his opinion was that Parliament would never agree to take away from the Minister of Health and the Government the power to decide the level of remuneration. It was a pity, he thought, that the public

relations campaign of 1961 had had to be given up through lack of support by members of the Union.

MISS L. L. PECK, opening the discussion, said her impression from the 1961 area meeting at Worthing was that Mr. Wright had been in favour of withdrawal from the Service. THE SPEAKER recalled that that meeting had been confusing and unusual. It had not been his intention to recommend withdrawal. He told MISS M. BURKITT and MR. M. P. STILES that the withdrawal of services by pharmacists employed by the multiples was most unlikely. Asked by MR. J. B. O'DELL what would be done if the current negotiations came to naught, MR. WRIGHT said he had every confidence that they would succeed, but that if the Ministry were shown to be "dragging its feet," a strong deputation would be sent to the Minister.

MR. A. W. DOBBS asked if there was any change in the pharmaceutical service that could improve the pharmacist's public image and therefore his status. MR. WRIGHT suggested as improvements the provision of a night dispensing service in areas where one was needed, or of a late dispensing service by co-operation between contractors in the area where the need was indicated. MR. S. S. HOWARD then put the following resolution:—

That this meeting . . . expresses alarm and concern at the continued delay in reaching a reasonable agreement with the Ministry regarding chemists' remuneration, and views with dismay the possibility of an imposed settlement made in the same dictatorial manner in which previous negotiations were ended. We demand:

(1) That the figures resulting from the industrial consultants' inquiry be made available to all chemist contractors; (2) That every available means be employed to inform all concerned of our case; including publication of the actual and implied results of the inquiry.

The motion was formally seconded by MR. G. C. DUNCAN. MR. HOWARD pointed out that, as the figures were supposed to be favourable, the time was ripe to press the Ministry. MR. H. J. SEATH, on the contrary, thought that at that time the motion was ill conceived and wrong in fact. DR. E. W. SKYRME demanded disclosure of the figures relating to the dispensing costs inquiry. MR. WRIGHT said that the consultants' final report had not yet been prepared. The figures, when available, would not be disclosed until after the meeting with the Ministry. DR. SKYRME then challenged the speaker to deny that the findings were favourable, but that he would not do. Put to the vote, the motion was carried by twenty votes to eleven, nineteen abstaining.

MR. SEATH then asked whether the N.P.U. were acting as advertising agents for Keldon, Ltd., as it appeared that the Union was providing stationery, postage and labour, and Mr. Wright's signature had appeared at the foot of a letter advertising their product. Mr. Wright explained that the only cost borne by the N.P.U. had been that of the electricity and labour involved in addressing the envelope to members. It was the policy of the Executive that members should co-operate with manufacturers who restricted distribution of their products to pharmacies.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

FOR the third year in succession there has been a fall in the incidence of acute poliomyelitis and the numbers of cases and deaths were the lowest yet recorded, according to the Registrar General's quarterly return for England and Wales for the September quarter 1963 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 9d.).

THE Ministry of Housing and Local Government report that in 1962, 397,301 planning applications (excluding advertisement applications) were decided, and that of those 333,495 (83.9 per cent.) were granted, with or without conditions, and 63,806 (16.1 per cent.) refused.

IMPERIAL Chemical Industries, Ltd., are discontinuing in July 1964 the manufacture of sulphuric acid at their St. Rollox, Glasgow, factory. The plant will close two months later. Production of sulphuric acid at the company's plant at Ardeer, Ayr, is being increased.

THE Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has issued under the title "Control of Processes" the fifth booklet in the series "Automation at Low Cost." The new booklet is intended to show how simple innovations based on existing plants can remove "bottle-necks." It is available free from the Department at State House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

### Courses and Conferences

A CONFERENCE, "Management of the Smaller Company," is being held at the London Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.4, on February 12, 1964. Applications for places should be addressed to Mr. J. Anderson, Centre for Inter-firm Comparison, Ltd., Management House, 80 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

TWO one-week residential courses on "Management in Retail Business" are being organised at Ashbridge College, Berkhamsted, Herts, February 17-21 and October 19-23, 1964. Their aim is to increase the efficiency of the retail shop manager and the profitability of retailing by studying up-to-date management methods.

A ONE-day conference, organised by the Industrial Welfare Society, 48 Bryanston Square, London, W.1, for executives in the retail distributive trade, is being held in London on February 5, 1964. It will include discussions on the future of retailing, on training future managers and on "Shopping Hours versus Working Hours."



"SEASONABLE DISPLAY": A U.S. pharmacist installs a grim display, centrepiece of which is a coffin, to promote the sale of cough remedies. The display was seen and photographed by Mr. G. G. Jamieson, South Norwood, during a recent visit to the States.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

### The Diary

THE arrival of the *Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book* for 1964 heralds the end of a year and the beginning of yet another period of hope and good resolution. The volume is of the greatest reference value and it is, in my own experience, frequently in use, though I no longer refer to the diary pages before writing the date in Latin in the prescription book—a practice which, in common with the prescription book itself, is less used than it once was. "Dies Solis," the young apprentice wrote, like Sir Joseph Porter in his younger days, "copying all the letters in a big round hand." For the working week of the apprentice of old frequently commenced within twelve hours of the finish of the preceding one. The service given by the editorial staff at Essex Street is beyond price, for, in addition to the weekly issue of information and comment, there is now the Quarterly Price List and its supplements and the time-honoured diary which, I note, is now in its ninety-sixth year. There may appear to be a tendency to take all the labour involved for granted, but if that is so it is, in effect, a measure of the success of the publications. Perhaps it is some compensation to the staff to know that every hour of labour put into the production of the various publications saves countless thousands of hours for the subscriber. And occasionally some more thoughtful subscriber puts pen to paper to express his appreciation. Such consideration is, I feel sure, reward in part for the heroic efforts of the Editor and his staff to maintain and improve upon a long record of unsurpassed service to pharmacy.

### A new diploma

AFTER discussion, the Pharmaceutical Society and Royal Institute of Chemistry have agreed (p. 634) to establish a Diploma in Pharmaceutical Analysis. The new diploma is to be open to members of both bodies who, after what is described as comprehensive experience, pass an examination in the specialised field of pharmaceutical analysis. The object is to provide specialists in the subject of quality control of medicines and pharmaceutical products — a vitally important part of a field which has grown so enormously in recent years. It seems to me to be a step of the greatest importance to diploma holders of the Pharmaceutical Society who, because of the nature of the Society's examinations, have been unable to build on the foundation of that diploma. For a time, the Diploma in Biochemical Analysis offered evidence of extra training in a somewhat limited field but, for any holder of the Society's diploma of qualification, advancement into other and wider fields was rendered extremely difficult by the need for starting a completely different course at a university. That involved expenditure of time and money, which could be afforded only by the few. Those who come into pharmacy via the degree route are much better placed for specialisation. But until that is universal — and so far as can be ascertained that is the ultimate aim — the new diploma appears to offer something that is likely to be attractive to the many already engaged in pharmaceutical analysis, particularly those who have experienced the limitations of the Society's diploma. The project is bold and imaginative, and I hope it will be the means of opening a closed door to many.

### Added responsibility

THE decision of the Poisons Board to recommend a further list of substances for inclusion in the Fourth Schedule adds to the responsibility of the pharmacist in his daily round. The increasing volume of new products makes it necessary for the Board to be alert to the possible dangers due to the action of the drug itself and to its side effects in particular cases. It is open to doubt whether a product, put up for counter sale and bearing the caution that it should not be taken by anyone known to have severe high-blood pressure, should be freely available, and the Board has recommended that it should be on prescription only. Many of the preparations named are recent products, but I cannot imagine that all have been in public demand.

## IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE MINISTER FOR SCIENCE (Mr. Quintin Hogg) answered a number of questions in the House of Commons on December 17. He said that the Medical Research Council in 1962-63 spent about £750,000 on cancer research, and that the figure was likely to rise to £950,000 in the current year. To that must be added the relevant research carried on in universities and hospitals. In addition much basic research that might throw light on the problem of the disease was supported out of public funds. It was not possible to give a realistic estimate of the total cost. Research activity was dependent upon the availability of suitable manpower and promising leads and not simply determined by the amount of money devoted to them.

### N.H.S.

MR. RAYMOND GOWER on December 17 presented the National Health Service (Hospital Boards) Bill. It makes provision for changing the name of Regional Hospital Boards in England and Wales to that of Hospital Board.

### Blackcurrant Syrups

MR. C. BOSSOM asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would remove the 15 per cent. purchase tax on blackcurrant syrups containing more than 40 per cent. blackcurrant juice. MR. MAURICE MACMILLAN (Economic Secretary, Treasury), in a written reply on December 17, said the Chancellor had considered the suggestion some months ago and decided against it. He would however review the position, with other purchase tax representations before his next budget.

### Chlorinated Hydrocarbons

MR. CHRISTOPHER SOAMES (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

told MR. JOHN FARR on December 16 that he hoped the Advisory Committee on Poisonous Substances would complete early in the New Year its review of the use of chlorinated hydrocarbons in agriculture and gardens.

### Sales-promotion Telephone Calls

MR. DENIS HOWELL asked the Postmaster-General on December 18 if he would seek powers to make it illegal to use the telephone service for the purposes of general sales and advertising promotions in respect of private residences. MR. JOHN BEVINS (Postmaster-General) replied, "No, sir."

### Offices and Shops Act

MR. J. B. GODBER (Minister of Labour) said on December 19 that he intended to bring most of the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act into force on October 1, 1964. Certain administrative provisions, and the registration of premises under Section 49, would be brought into operation a few months earlier.

### Meat "Freshness"

MR. CHRISTOPHER SOAMES (Minister of Agriculture and Food) told questioners on December 19 that the Food Standards Committee considered that the practice of treating fresh meat with substances to improve its colour deceived the customer as to the freshness of meat and may in some cases mask deterioration of it. Together with the food additives and contaminants subcommittee, they would be giving further consideration to the implications of their use. They recommended that meanwhile the practice should be suspended. He proposed to make regulations accordingly.

The House adjourned on December 20 until January 14, 1964.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

### House of Commons Debate

AN opposition motion on Civil Estimates complaining of the Government's failure to improve standards of service for the National Health Service patients was introduced in the House of Commons on December 19.

During the debate SIR HUGH LINSTED suggested it would not do any harm to look at the service from the point of view of what it had accomplished. When comparing it with what was offered in Canada and the United States the N.H.S. was superior.

Regarding the charges levied on patients the fact had to be faced that they brought in something like £64 millions a year. It would be a mistake for people who could afford the charges to be relieved of them, but the present method did not give the relief that should be given. Many pharmacists had told him that patients said they could not get money from the Assistance Board. In chemists' shops, particularly in industrial areas, many stories of people being unable to take every item on prescriptions could be told. Sir

Hugh asked for a relaxation of the Assistance Board's rules.

Although he had nothing to do with negotiations for remuneration, he was closely in touch with what the pharmaceutical service was doing. "The one thing that is noticeable about the manufacturers, the hospital pharmacists and the pharmacists in general practice is that all three are at cross-purposes with the Minister. That is an unhappy state of affairs. Basically, it is a question of finance, but one does not like to see a whole professional group of people at cross-purposes with the one person with whom they should be working in the closest collaboration. I hope that we will not have an indefinite continuation of what is, in effect, a cold war that is doing no one any good, least of all the Service and its patients.

We have had many discussions about the difficulties of the manufacturers with the Minister and I will not develop this facet of the argument. Something should be done to break the cold war in that sector. We have the most

clumsy method of discussing the prices which the Minister pays to the manufacturers for the drugs they supply to the Service. The negotiations take place between the Ministry and the manufacturers, while the Treasury remains in the background." The Public Accounts Committee and the Comptroller and Auditor General also came into the picture, "but again at second hand." At no point did the Public Accounts Committee, which was the most stalwart of the critics of the manufacturers, ever have the opportunity of meeting the manufacturers face to face and discussing directly with them the problems that worried the Committee.

He suggested that the Committee should be able to call as witnesses those whose conduct it criticised.

Hospital pharmacists were 25 per cent. below establishment. The service was being kept going only by the loyalty and public spirit of a comparatively small number of senior pharmacists. When they retired there would be a substantial gap in the hospital pharmaceutical service. It was said that recruitment was going well, but he doubted if the new recruits would be permanent. Many were women who would marry and leave the service.

*(To be concluded)*

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Christmas Gifts Taxable

IN the Chancery division of the High Court in London on December 19, Mr. Justice Pennycuik dismissed an appeal by Dr. D. S. Laidler, an employee of Associated Lead Manufacturers, Ltd., against a decision of the special commissioners that he was liable for tax on £10 Christmas gift vouchers given to him by the parent company, Goodlass, Wall and Lead Industries, Ltd. The judge said that the vouchers had been given regularly over a number of years by the company to all staff, irrespective of their personal circumstances. Counsel for Dr. Laidler had contended that the vouchers were not rewards for services, but a goodwill gesture.

### Theft From Factory

AFTER pleading guilty to stealing two bottles of hair cream, a bottle of perfume and other cosmetics from the factory of Max Factor, Ltd., Water Road, Wembley, on November 11, John Carlile, Heather Park Drive, Alperton, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court on December 16 to nine months' imprisonment. Carlile was one of four constables alleged to have entered the company's premises (see *C. & D.*, November 16, p. 522) after an electrical fault had caused the burglar alarm to ring and, with colleagues, to have helped himself to toilet articles. After questioning Carlile confessed to taking the articles. The other constables pleaded not guilty and were tried separately.

## COMPANY NEWS

*Previous year's figures in parentheses*

**FISONS, LTD.**—Lord Todd, F.R.S., is to join the board as an independent outside director. Lord Todd is professor of organic chemistry at the University of Cambridge and for some years

has been a consultant to Fisons Pest Control, Ltd.—Four new appointments have been made to the board of Fisons Foods, Ltd. They are Messrs. D. H. Rowe; C. A. Turner; R. J. Edgar and J. Valentine. Mr. R. B. Goodwin (general manager) is resigning and leaving the company on December 31. Mr. Rowe, previously marketing manager, will succeed him.

**GLAXO GROUP, LTD.**—Sir Alan Wilson, presiding at his first annual meeting as chairman of the Glaxo Group, was asked in London on December 17 whether he would comment on the possible effects on the group if certain countries decided to abolish patent protection for foods and medicines. Such effect, he said, would be long term and difficult to quantify. One obvious and regrettable step which he felt companies would take would be to keep the results of their discoveries secret, making it more difficult for people to "pirate" their property. That could not help but have a retarding effect on the pharmaceutical industry.

**JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LTD.**—Group net sales for the forty-eight weeks ended November 29 amounted to £3.8 millions. Pre-tax profits for the period totalled £330,000, after absorbing £28,000 advertising expenditure carried forward from 1962. Sales and profits of Three Hands, Ltd., acquired on May 1, are not included, but integration of that company with the group is proceeding satisfactorily. Mr. J. V. Richardson (deputy chairman) has resigned at his own request, but remains a member of the board. Mr. J. M. Fenton (financial controller) has been appointed deputy chairman. Mr. P. H. Dixon is resigning from the board. Messrs. W. D. Fraser (managing director, Jeyes (Ireland), Ltd.) and C. W. Crouch (director, Sanaco, Ltd.) (replacing Mr. G. Wallace, who has resigned) are being appointed to the board. The offer to acquire the remaining shares in Three Hands for cash or shares in Jeyes holds good until December 31. Already the company has secured 88.9 per cent. of Ordinary and 87.6 per cent. of Preferred "A" holdings representing respectively 93.4 per cent. and 97.9 per cent. of the number of shares of each class.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

**LPC CHEMICALS & DYES, LTD.**, have removed to Armward House, 63 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1 (telephone: Temple Bar 4061).

**VICK INTERNATIONAL, S.A.**, Paris, have appointed Dr. Norman Brudney technical adviser to the president.

### Appointments

**PHOTOPIA, LTD.**, Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle, Staffs, have appointed Messrs. D. R. Kerrison and D. F. Ings to their outside sales force. Mr. Kerrison is to cover Essex, Kent and East Anglia and Mr. Ings, London, South of Thames area.

**P. J. HOPKINSON, LTD.**, have acquired the pharmacy of Mr. E. W. Lawrence, M.P.S., 16 Market Place, Knaresborough, Yorks.

## DEATHS

**SHERLOCK.** — On December 15, after a short illness, Mr. Tom R. Sherlock, aged seventy-eight, senior partner of Sherlock Bros., 355 City Road, London, E.C.1. Mr. Sherlock was active in the business until November 10 when he was taken ill.

**SWANN.**—On November 18, Mr. John Henry Swann, M.P.S., 48 Ewenny Road, Bridgend, Glam. Mr. Swann qualified in 1921.

**WALMSLEY.** — At the funeral of John Stanley Walmsley (C. & D., December 14, p. 622) at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, on December 12, in addition to family mourners and personal friends were the president and secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association (Mr. L. D. Smith and Mr. H. E. Chapman); vice-president and the assistant secretary of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain (Mr. B. A. Elliman and Mr. J. P. Wells), and the deputy secretary, Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (Mr. J. M. Kirkness).

**WOOD.**—On December 3, Mr. Edward Alexander Wood, M.P.S., 41 Albert Grove, Nottingham. Mr. Wood qualified in 1920.

## PERSONALITIES

**MR. W. DAWSON-LLOYD, F.C.S.** (medical veterinary and pharmaceutical representative and sales supervisor for H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.10, retires on January 1, 1964.

**MR. LESLIE O. SMITH**, who is general manager, Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow, Middlesex, has been elected a director of Parke, Davis (Bahamas), Ltd. Mr. Smith joined Parke-Davis during the latter part of the 1914-18 war and after a number of appointments of increasing responsibility was made general manager in 1946.

**MR. N. M. N. CHAUHAN**, B.Pharm., M.P.S., D.B.A., was recently awarded the external degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the faculty of medicine, University of London. Dr. Chauhan's thesis was entitled "Studies on the Kinetics of Fungicidal Action of Phenols." The work was carried out under the supervision of Dr. V. Walters in the pharmacy department of the University of Ire, Ibadan, Nigeria.

## PURCHASE TAX

### More "essential" drugs exempted

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made the Purchase Tax (No. 6) Directions 1963, effective December 20, which temporarily exempts further "essential" drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of the Direction is to make the following additions and extensions to the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order 1963:—

#### Additions

##### HEAD II

Methocarbamol mixed with acetylsalicylic acid; [Robaxisal and Robaxisal forte].

##### HEAD III

Bethanidine sulphate  
Carisoprodol [Carisoma]  
Dehydroemetine, and salts thereof

Desipramine [Pertofran]

Diphenoxylate hydrochloride mixed with atropine sulphate; [Lomotil]

1-Ethyl-1, 4-dihydro-7-methyl-4-oxo-1, 8 naphthyridin-3-carboxylic acid  
[Negram]

Tetrabenazine [Nitoman]

Xylometazoline hydrochloride [Otrivine]

#### Extensions

##### HEAD I

The entry relating to "Aqueous solutions of glucose or sodium chloride . . ." is amended as follows: "Aqueous solutions of glucose, of sodium chloride, or glucose with sodium chloride, whether with or without salts of calcium and whether containing a preservative or not."

The entry relating to "Protein hydrolysates, whether containing sugars . . ." is amended as follows:—"Protein hydrolysates, whether or not containing one or more of the following, that is to say, ethanol, sugars and flavouring agents;" [Aminosol Vitrum]

##### HEAD III

To the list of substances and salts and derivatives specified in the final paragraph of this group shall be added:—Cypheptadine [Periactin]

The Treasury will in due course be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to this Direction. The names in brackets represent the corresponding proprietary products (where known) that are affected.

## TRADE NOTES

**Discontinued Pack.**—Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, have withdrawn the 20-oz. bottle pack of Rubriment liniment; stocks are exhausted.

**Now Tax-free.**—CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, announce that Otrivine nebuliser and drops (adult and paediatric forms) are no longer subject to purchase tax.

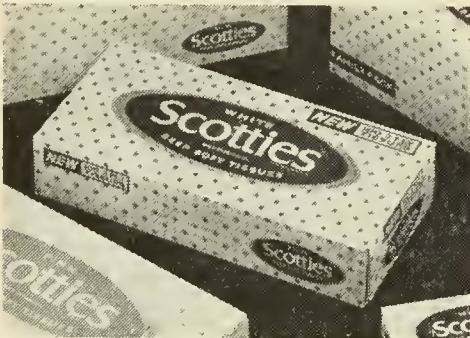
**Year-end Closings.**—Though open as usual on December 27, and providing a normal prescription service on December 28, Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1, will be closed all day for stocktaking on December 31 and from 1 p.m. on January 1, 1964.

**Only Against Prescription.**—Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, state that, although available clinical evidence indicates that women who have received the antituberculosis agent ethionamide during pregnancy have produced normal infants, embryopathy experiments on animals receiving massive doses (equivalent to 8-10 times the human therapeutic dose) of the compound have produced results suggesting a need for caution in its use. Clinicians, hospital pharmacists and others who might be involved have been notified accordingly, and representations have been made to the Poisons Board for the inclusion of ethionamide in the appropriate part of the Poisons Regulations. In the meantime the co-operation of pharmacists is sought in ensuring that Trescatyl brand ethionamide is supplied only against a doctor's prescription. (Its sale with isoniazid is already controlled by Therapeutic Substances Act Regulations.)

## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

**Sustained-release Presentation.**—Now available from Upjohn, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex, are Medrone Medules, a sustained-release dosage form of Medrone additional to the existing range. The product is issued in packs of thirty and 100 4-mgm. capsules. It is subject to the Therapeutic Substances Act and available on prescription only.

**New Medicinal Specialities.**—Bayer Products Co., Winthrop House, Surbiton-upon-Thames, Surrey, are making available two new products: Pulv. promist. Actal and A.N.S. suppositories. A pleasantly flavoured mixture with the well known antacid properties of Actal tablets is produced when gr. 437.5 of the powder are reconstituted with the appropriate amount of water to produce 8 fl. oz. Each 10 mils of the reconstituted mixture contains 720 mgm. of sodium polyhydroxyaluminium monocarbonate hexitol complex (equivalent to two Actal tablets). The pack is a lever-lid tin containing 150 gm. A.N.S. is a new suppository for the treatment of haemorrhoids. It contains in each suppository 5 mgm. of phenylephrine hydrochloride; 10 mgm. of amethocaine hydrochloride; 25 mgm. of tyloxapol; and 100 mgm. of bismuth subcarbonate. The phenylephrine is present to provide prompt and prolonged decongestion and vasoconstriction, the amethocaine to produce surface anaesthesia without irritation, the bismuth subcarbonate to allay mucous membrane irritation, and the tyloxapol as a surfactant promoting dispersion. Indications are the symptomatic treatment of patients with simple inflammatory rectal conditions, including uncomplicated piles, before and after haemorrhoidectomy or sclerosing agents. The pack is a slide box containing twelve individually foil-wrapped suppositories.



**"CENTURY" PACK:** With the carton of 100 two-ply Scotties illustrated, the manufacturers, Bowater-Scott Corporation are able to offer packs of twelve, fifty, 100, 150 and 200.

**Telephones Kept Germ-free.**—By the use of a new antiseptic cream Pynodis, marketed by Southon Laboratories, Ltd., Crayford, Kent, telephone mouthpieces may be kept clean. The cream, which is issued in a 4-oz. bottle, is applied with a tissue or rag.

**Dairy Hygiene Products.**—The agricultural department of Diversey (U.K.), Ltd., 42 Weymouth Street, London, W.1, presented for the first time at the Royal Dairy Show, Olympia, London, recently, two new products for dairy hygiene. Deosan Duet is a combined

detergent/steriliser for the manual cleansing of dairy equipment. Diversey Egsact is an activated egg-washing compound packed in 10 lb. tin.

**Long-lasting Aerosol Perfume.**—Latest product from Maria St. George, Tile House, Tile House Lane, Denham, Bucks, a new, long-lasting concentrated perfume is called Dolce Vita. Packed in an opaque pressurised container, the concentrate is protected against deleterious effects of daylight. Because of its adhering and lasting qualities it was found "ideal" for spraying costume jewellery, hair, fur hats, wigs, etc.

**New Floral Fragrances.**—The Durberry Perfumery Co., Ltd., Hove Park Laboratories, P.O. Box 184, Hove, 4,



Sussex, have introduced Prelude floral fragrances available in Forget-me-not, Fern and Rose.

**Range Extended.**—Lentheric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have added to their Tweed range a bouquet mist in slender 7-in. aerosol container in soft pale blue with chunky brushed-gilt cap. A companion piece, Tiara bouquet mist slightly shorter than the Tweed version, is available in the black and gold of the Tiara series.

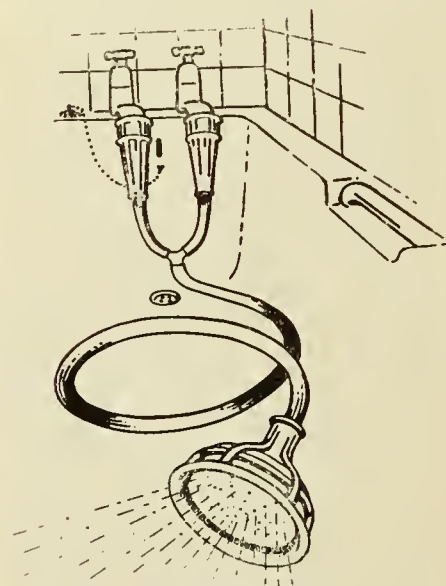


**Reagent Strips.**—Ames Co. (Division of Miles Laboratories, Ltd.), Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Slough, Bucks, are

introducing on January 1, 1964, a new product, Uristix reagent strips for the detection of protein and glucose in urine. The pack contains forty.

**Industrial Hand Cleanser.**—The Gre-Solvent Co., Junction Works, Whitehall Road, Leeds, 12, offer an improved Gre-Sol jelly hand cleanser which, while claimed to clean "even more deeply," is understood to leave no smell on the hands after washing. It has the same antiseptic and anti-dermatitic qualities of its predecessor but overcomes the reluctance on the part of some workers to use jelly hand cleansers.

**Shampoo Spray.**—"To bring the ladies through that shop door," William Freeman & Co., Ltd., Suba-Seal Works, Staincross, Barnsley, Yorks, have produced, in sales pack, a reasonably



priced "yet top quality" rubber shampoo spray. Adapted for use in bathroom or kitchen (and the manufacturers point out that there are still hundreds of homes without bathrooms), it is supplied in pink, blue and green. Made with non-scratch, non-rust connectors and fittings, the adaptors fit to standard wash-basin and sink taps, and the fine evenly distributed spray can be mixed from hot and cold taps to meet individual requirements.



**IMPORTED COSMETICS:** Distributed in Britain by Continental Cosmetics, Ltd.,

88 Fonthill Road, London, N.4, are the three cosmetic adjuncts shown, all of continental or American manufacture. At left is Lash Magic applicator by Andrea (the product is brushed on to the moist mascara-ed lash as a build up for further applications to "add an undreamed-of new dimension"); in the centre is a Woltz Italiana manicure set containing two regular nail enamels and one oily remover, or one pearl and one regular enamel and one oily remover; at right is pair of Beauty Lash eye-lash sets hand-made from natural hair, presented with fixative.

## A WHOLESALER'S FIFTH DEPOT

Continued expansion of J. H. Haywood, Ltd.

OPENED on December 5, a new wholesale distribution depot in North Staffordshire represents a further

step in the progress of J. H. Haywood, Ltd., Nottingham. The business was founded in 1830 by John Shrewsbury



Haywood and handed over to his son ten years later. Other depôts of the company are in London, Sheffield and Nairobi, Kenya. At the turn of the century, one of the company's employees was D. H. Lawrence, the writer, who was employed in the capacity of a shipping clerk.

Present chairman and managing director is Mr. Fred W. Cammack. As manufacturers and wholesale distributors the company gives round-the-clock telephone/order and multi-daily delivery ser-

vices in the supply of ethical proprietors, galenicals, vaccines and chemists' counter products to hospitals and pharmacists. Mr. F. W. Cammack (chairman and managing director), with Messrs. T. F. Cammack and R. F. Prior, F.C.A., members of the original board of directors, are giving constant personal supervision to the rapidly expanding business. The new depôt is under the joint management of Messrs. H. L. Bell, who has been a representative with the company for some years, and W. E. L. Tracy, who has had considerable experience in the wholesale distribution of "ethicals."

## EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

**Dust and Spray Mask.**—A mask that is claimed to filter out over 99 per cent. of irritating dust and spray particles is offered by Preservation Developments, Ltd., 99 Regent Street, London, W.1. The Toucan dust and spray mask is light in weight and does not interfere with breathing. It is therefore willingly worn by persons engaged in manufacturing, selling or applying pesticides, preservatives and other chemicals.

**For Limited Counter Space.**—For a business in which counter space is at a premium, Regna Cash Register Co., Ltd., 26 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, offer the Piccolo cash register, an electric machine that takes up a space "hardly larger than a foolscap size page." Looking much like the larger Regna machine, it has most of its features including itemising. Model 1 is a receipt-issuing machine, giving printed subtotals and totals as and when required; model 2 is an audit-roll machine that retains a printed record of all transactions inside the machine.

**Photocopying for the Occasional User.**—The Remington 250 photocopier embodies a device which the makers, Remington Rand, Ltd., 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, claim makes chemical copying an economical proposition for the occasional user. Raising a lid releases enough developer to commence copying. When the lid is closed after work, any left-over fluid is returned automatically to a plastic sac for subsequent reuse. Raising and closing the lid also switch the machine on and off. The only other control is a dial for timing exposure. The price is £59 10s.

## NEW PREMISES FOR AN OLD COMPANY

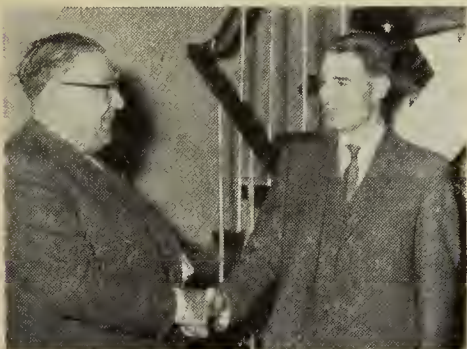
New Apothecaries Co., Ltd., installed after transfer

NEARLY 140 years of trading from Glasgow's city centre ended when the New Apothecaries Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Evans Medical, Ltd.), moved recently into newly built premises on the outskirts of Glasgow. Opening the company's new warehouse and two-story office block, Dr. J. B. Stenlake (professor of pharmacy, Royal Glasgow College of Science and Technology) told more than sixty Scottish retail and hospital pharmacists present that it was not always easy to bear uninformed criticism from people who did not fully appreciate the enormous contribution that the pharmaceutical industry had made to the health and welfare of the nation in the past twenty years. "Such criticism must be firmly refuted if the contribution of the pharmaceutical profession is to receive its rightful recognition. I am quite sure that any who care to examine the improvements which these new premises will contribute to the lines of supply

will be more than convinced of their need."

Guests had travelled from as far as Perth and Edinburgh to tour the single-story warehouse building, its loading bays contained in a garage at the front. They showed special interest in the telephone order department in the two-story office block. Built on Glasgow's new industrial estate, the company's new headquarters, designed by its resident architect, occupies 20,531 sq. ft. Meeting the complex requirements of modern wholesaling, it incorporates special provision for the storage of inflammable materials and Dangerous Drugs. Before declaring the building officially open, Professor Stenlake commented on the remarkable changes in the medical world since the great grandfather of Mr. W. L. Greig (the present managing director) opened the New Apothecaries Hall in 1824.

The tour was followed by a reception, buffet supper and film show.



Mr. W. L. Greig (managing director) receives the congratulations of Professor J. B. Stenlake, who cut the ribbon officially opening the new building. At right: A group of retail and hospital pharmacists in the telephone order department.



## MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

**Long-service Awards.**—Nineteen employees of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., received long-service awards on December 6. Two had fifty years' service, another forty-five years' and the remaining sixteen twenty-five years' ser-

vice. Mr. G. F. Williams (managing director of the British Drug Houses, Ltd.) presented a typewriter to Miss M. Strang and premium bonds to Mr. W. G. Clark in recognition of their forty-five and fifty years' service respectively with the company.



**LONG-SERVICE AWARDS:** Mr. G. F. Williams (managing director of the British Drug Houses, Ltd.) presents a typewriter to Miss M. Strang and premium bonds to Mr. W. G. Clark in recognition of their forty-five and fifty years' service respectively with the company.

vice each. Mr. G. F. Williams (managing director) made the presentations. The company's practice is to allow recipients to make their own selection. This year the awards included premium bonds, records players, radios, a camera, a typewriter and furniture. Since the company started giving the awards in 1950, 405 employees have qualified; twelve of them have been for fifty years' service.

**A Wholesaler on Retailing.**—M. A. Rapport & Co., Ltd., manufacturers, importers and warehousemen, Ivor House, Bridge Street, Cardiff, have produced a

play, "Secrets of Lighting," "Stock Control," etc.

**Injections for Representatives.**—Seventy-four representatives of Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., attended a sales conference in London recently. Before lunch they were able to get six months' immunity from 'flu from an injection of Influvac vaccine. In an adjoining conference room on the same day the company's veterinary conference took place. Mr. Norman Taylor (veterinary services manager) in the chair. Other speakers were Messrs. C. B. Chapman (veterinary manager) and J. Hankinson

(veterinary administrator). Mr. Michael E. Ash (managing director) addressed both conferences.



**PIPELINED PERFUMES:** A small section of the pipe layout in the ceiling of the compounding floor of Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd.'s new factory at Ashford, Kent. 16,000 ft. of stainless steel piping serve 2,500 sq. ft. of space. Pipes passing through the ceiling feed liquid perfumery materials from the storage tanks above into the transverse outlet pipes from which they can be drawn off as required by the compounders. Across the lower right-hand corner of the picture run pipes leading from selected outlet pipes through the compounding floor to the dispatch department below.



**COSMETIC TRAINING FOR BIRMINGHAM ASSISTANTS:** Sixteen girls, mainly from pharmacies in or around Birmingham, attended a cosmetic training school conducted in Birmingham earlier in the year, by Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants. The course was designed for assistants from chemists shops and departments to enable them to be fully conversant with the application of Richard Hudnut cosmetics. A complete sales training was included. Each girl was awarded a certificate.

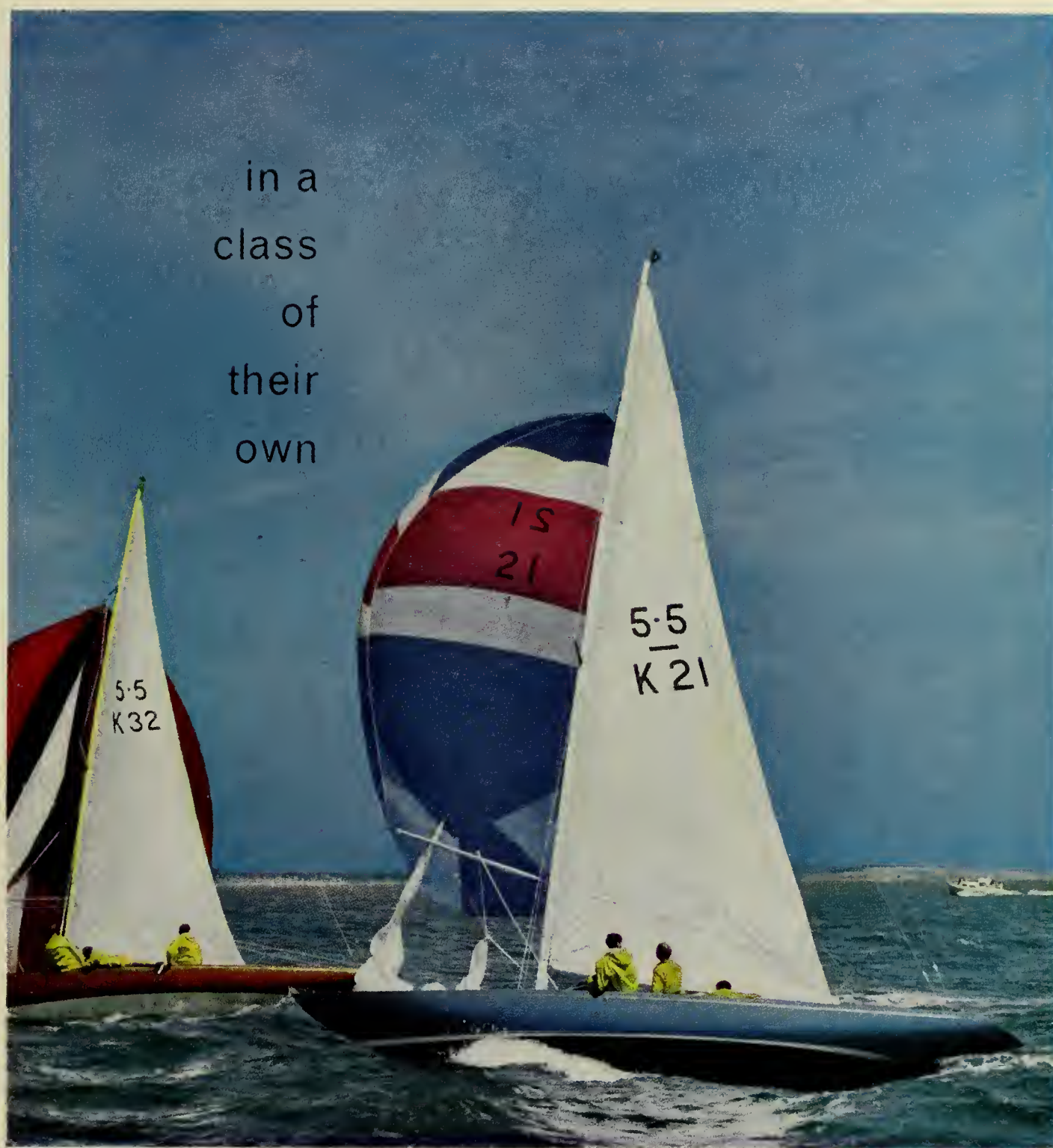


**NOTTINGHAM LABORATORY BLOCK:** A new £533,300 chemistry laboratory block for Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., scheduled for occupation in the summer of 1965, is to be built on a site in Pennyfoot Street, Nottingham, near the company's existing biology laboratories. The block has been designed to house scientists engaged in research in synthetic organic chemistry and will have a floor area of about 60,000 sq. ft.

**PRIZE - WINNING DISPLAY:** Chemists were among entrants to a window display competition organised by Monogram Electric, Ltd., 296 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, but the first prize (£500) went to the display illustrated, which was by Ricemans of Canterbury, Ltd.

**WORKS VISIT:** A group representing the South-west Metropolitan Hospital Pharmacists' Committee recently visited the Thetford works and laboratories of Inter-Alia Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd. Illustration here reproduced shows Mr. Raphael Simons (managing director of the company), Miss Joan Allen (Chief Pharmacist, Hammersmith Hospital and Post-graduate Medical School), and Messrs. K. Billanders (Chief Pharmacist, Botleys Park Hospital) and E. A. Cross (Group Pharmacist, St. Helier Hospital, and chairman of the South-west Metropolitan Committee).





PHA2197/85

The International 5-5-Metre Class is the largest of the present yachting classes in the Olympic Games. It is most easily identified by the sail markings, which show the 5-5 underlined above the national letter and number of the boat.

Racing yachts were first introduced into this country during the reign of Charles II. Since then, new and improved designs have been developed through inspiration, enterprise and foresight, until today more people than ever are enjoying this exhilarating sport.

The history of May & Baker's pharmaceuticals has always been one of similar zeal in the search for improved processes and products, thereby ensuring that they remain, as ever, in a class of their own.

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chemicals**

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On the 13th January, 1964, Martindales and Samoore, long recognised as leading suppliers to the pharmaceutical profession, join forces.

New and larger premises at Salem Road, Bayswater have been acquired and completely modernised. The intention is to give the pharmaceutical profession a really efficient, speedy and comprehensive service, including Galenical and Surgical supplies.

In addition to the special scooter delivery service and separate, easily-identified packing of ethicals, there will now be available to all pharmacists, the well known Medical Information Bureau, long used by hospitals.

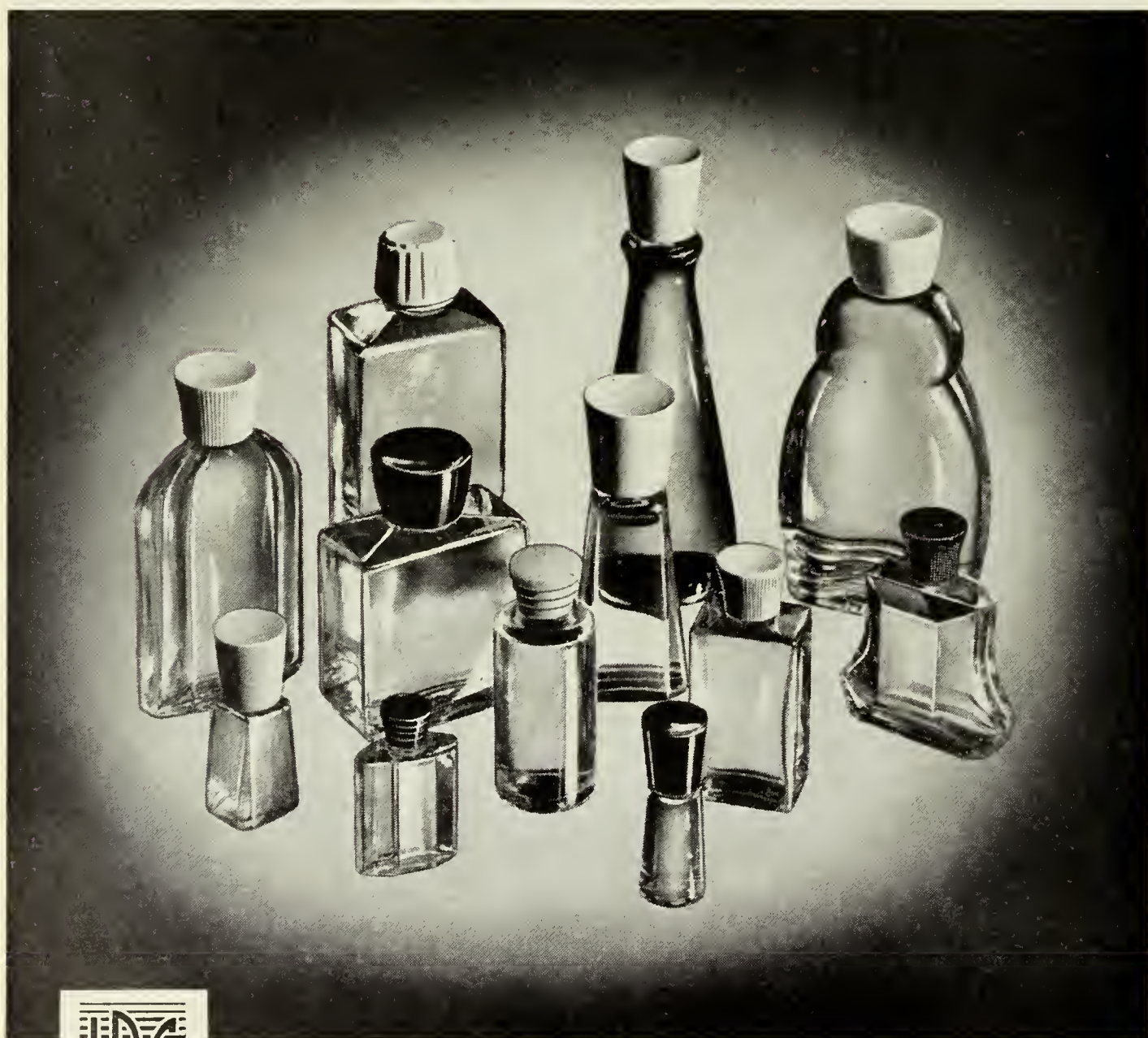


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# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

## "Pedestrian Shoppers First"

TOWN centre redevelopment is likely to be carried out on a larger scale than in the past, according to a bulletin recently produced for local authorities on planning for the future shopping and other needs of the community. The bulletin, "Town Centres: Current Practice" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d.), is issued by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Minister of Transport. It points out ways in which the traditional idea of a town centre as a market place and a meeting place can be adapted to the needs of today.

Modern town centres are being built so that the pedestrian can move about freely and safely. That means keeping traffic out of the main shopping streets and is probably the most important innovation in town-centre design since the 1939-45 war. Developers now generally accept that that is the right form for the future. Those concerned in distribution increasingly share that view. Despite some early misgivings it has been found that trade is not harmed, and that customers enjoy being able to do their shopping free from the noise, smell and hazards of heavy traffic. Success in such a layout depends, of course, on making full provision for public transport and private car parking with easy access to the centre.

The same principle can be applied on a smaller scale in pedestrian ways or squares linked to the main shopping streets. Pedestrian ways flourish best when they form the link between two important points—they should not be *culs-de-sac* or lead away from the centre. A recent example at Cambridge runs between the bus station and one of the main shopping streets. A variation on the pedestrian street is the shopping arcade, which has the advantage of "all-weather" shopping. The traditional open market, though often a centre of traffic congestion, can equally well be planned for pedestrian use only. In the words of the bulletin: "There also needs to be space in the town centre for people to relax, space for meetings, concerts, open-air exhibitions, a room for children to play. These are some of the things that make a town centre more than just a shopping centre. It can be a lively, interesting and enjoyable place—a place where pedestrians come first."

Fourth in a new series, the bulletin argues that the private motorist needs to be able to park close to the centre but does not have the special access requirements of service traffic. The two types of traffic must, in fact, be separated. Goods vehicles and delivery vans need direct access to the buildings they serve. Service access

may be at ground level at the rear of the buildings, at a higher level, or underground. Many towns are coming to realise that the future prosperity of their town centre, whether or not major redevelopment is in prospect, depends largely on providing adequate car-parking space. Provision for through traffic, public transport and service vehicles is, of course, equally important. But it is most important to provide for those various needs without gutting the town centre itself and without giving it over to traffic at the expense of the pedestrian. "The town centre has the greatest concentration and variety of buildings and business activity in the whole town. Land values are high there and suitable sites for new development are scarce. At the same time, there may be little room for the town centre to expand as the town grows and shopping demand increases. As a result of this pressure on land in the central area and the complexity of town centre uses, new building forms are developing."

Some comprehensive schemes are being planned as essentially one great building, in which all the different uses are inter-related and form part of the same architectural concept. A redevelopment scheme on those lines for part of the shopping centre of Liverpool includes shops, retail markets, a hotel and a multi-story car park.

According to the bulletin, one of the most striking developments in shopping services is the new look for the traditional covered market. This is now being developed on a much bigger scale and in multi-level form. In all types of shopping centre there needs to be provision for wide variety and flexibility in accommodation and layout to meet the varied and always changing requirements of modern retailing. Offices are also needed in the town centre. Often they can use space over one or two-story shops. That can help to strengthen the architectural character of the centre, besides increasing the week-day shopping demand.

Finally the bulletin points out that over-concentration of retailing, business and other uses at the centre may involve risk of congestion. While central location is needed for many purposes, the scope for extending and improving neighbourhood centres should not be overlooked in planning for the well-balanced growth of a town.

Some research is needed into what might be termed the "shopping capacity equivalents" of old and new shopping units and the methods for evaluating the shopping needs of a community, otherwise there is a danger of creating an excess of shopping capacity that would be unprofitable from many viewpoints not the least that of the shopper.

## A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY YOUTH SURVIVES MEDICINE

From S. Baring-Gould's "Early Reminiscences, 1834-64"

TEMPORA mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. Not only did the windows of apothecaries display in those days outspread yellow wax-bedaubed chamois leathers, but also, what was more interesting, globes full of water, containing leeches. I have on my chest to this day the triangular scars produced by the bites of these blood-suckers. I doubt whether recourse is had to leeches in the present day. . . . My constitution must have been robust, in spite of the opinion of the physicians, or I could not have survived the draughts of castor oil, the blue pills followed by drenches of senna and salts, the powders basely disguising themselves in raspberry jam, the ipecacuanha doses, the gargles, the plasters, the blisters, the cotton-wool paddings before and behind the ribs, the leeches, the cuppings and the bleedings.

# Copenhagen's Museum of the History of Pharmacy

KURT BAERENTSEN

(Secretary, Danish Societies for the History of Medicine and of Pharmacy)



IN one of the beautiful old houses in the Amalienborg district of Copenhagen, near the Royal Palace, is now a museum for the history of medicine and pharmacy. It is housed in the old Academy of Surgery which was built between 1786 and 1787 and is one of the finest examples of the neo-classical style of architecture. The building was used for part of the surgical teaching course until 1942. Its central room is a characteristic amphitheatre similar to those appearing in several mediæval paintings.

In 1946 the building was acquired for the medical-historical museum of the University of Copenhagen.

Shortly before its foundation, which was as early as 1886, the founder of the Nordiska Museet in Stockholm (Dr. I. Hazelius) had acquired a considerable collection of Danish drug jars and wooden containers, which he placed in the Swedish Museum. To prevent other Danish pharmaceutical antiques from going abroad, a group of Danish pharmacists issued an appeal for the establishment of a museum in Denmark. There was an excellent response, and material came in from all over the country.

## Several Changes of Location

The first home of the museum was a flat rented in a house in the Town Hall Square. That became too small, and between 1886 and 1892 the collection was moved several times until, in 1892, when the school of pharmacy was founded in Copenhagen, it was transferred there. There also the accommodation became too small, and the exhibits had to be placed in the National Museum. At the same time as the pharmacists were taking action, a group of physicians and historians had made a collection of objects of medical and pharmaceutical interest and had founded a medical museum. That also had to be moved several times during the first few decades of its existence and even had to be stored for some time.

In 1929 the Institute of Physiology was moved from the Surgical Academy to new buildings near the Rigshospital (University Hospital) in University Park, and the medical museum moved into the wing which thus became available.

It seemed natural to unite the two collections, and that was done in 1938. A few years later the museum was fortunate enough to acquire the whole of the Surgical Academy building. The main building houses the medical collection and also radiological and odontological exhibits; the pharmaceutical section occupies a whole wing. The collections were now finally in a setting worthy of their importance and they could be displayed in a manner to illustrate the historical development of medicine and pharmacy. The arrangement of the pharmaceutical section was carried out by the late chief pharmacist, Dannesboe Andersen, who acted as adviser to the museum for more than forty years.

The collection now occupies a three-storied building with a cellar and loft. By means of interior fittings, drug jars, tools, pictures and portraits, the life of an apothecary's shop of the olden days has been reconstructed, and glimpses of the development of pharmacy in Denmark are illustrated. In the cellar there are reconstructions of alchemical laboratories and storage rooms which contain rare bottles from the Danish Holmegaard glass factory. They were made about 1830 and are characterised partly by their shape and partly by their peculiar olive-green colour. The collection of bottles is indeed unique. In the basement there are also many pieces of laboratory equipment such as stills, retorts and steam pans illustrating the early use of steam in galenical laboratories. A simple press of considerable dimensions (2 x 1 yd.) was in use in the Hjorte Apotek (Deer pharmacy) in Copenhagen as recently as 1930. There is also a collection of old tablet machines, including some early hand-operated machines.

On the ground floor are the library and collections of faience and porcelain ware. On the first and second floors are commemoration rooms and reconstructed pharmacies made from cupboards, counters, shelves, etc., from Danish pharmacies of several different types. In the library is a complete collection of Danish Pharmacopœias and tariffs beginning with the Dispensatorium Hafniense, 1658, and a selection of earlier European pharmacopœias. The Museum has also a row of old prescription books and records from different pharmacies in Denmark—books that give valuable information on the development of pharmacy and Denmark. The authorities of the Museum are constantly on the look out for further such examples.

## A Collection of Containers

In an invaluable collection of containers of all types, many items have been presented and others purchased. The majority are not of Danish origin, coming from sources such as Faieza, Florence and Delft. There are rare German jars with the characteristic spiral-motif (Creussen), and jars from Strassburg. Many of the glass containers bear beautiful enamel paintings. Those from Ålborg Svane Apothek (the Swan pharmacy in Ålborg) are, as to both colour and style, among the most beautiful in existence. It appears that in earlier Danish pharmacies many foreign drug jars were used but in 1727 the manufacture of Danish faience began in the Store Kongergade Pottery in Copenhagen, and drug jars and pots were made in great numbers. Containers from that factory are now rare and expensive, but the Museum was fortunate in obtaining specimens of jars from the pottery's earliest period.



Left: Glass container with enamel painting. From Swan Pharmacy, Ålborg. Centre: Swedish wooden container for drugs. Right: A rare glass bottle from Holmegaard glass factory. Illustration in titlepiece is of a Danish porcelain drug jar.



Frontispiece of *Dispensatorium Hafniense* (first Danish Pharmacopœia).

When the Royal Danish porcelain factory was founded in 1775 by the former chief pharmacist of the Christianhavns Apotek (the Unicorn pharmacy) in Copenhagen (Franz Heinrich Muller), it was natural that pharmacy vessels should be manufactured there. They were often of high artistic merit.

In another large room is displayed a cupboard with glass doors and shelves from the Vaishus Apotek (Orphanage pharmacy) founded in Copenhagen in 1736. That remarkable piece of furniture was acquired when the pharmacy was rebuilt in about 1800, and is of special interest in illustrating former types of fitting in a pharmacy that still exists. In the same hall there is on view a poison cupboard with stained glass windows and some wooden chests for herbs. In another large room are preserved the old tables and drawers from Christianhavns Apotek, the only Unicorn pharmacy in Denmark.

### Old Fittings Preserved

When that pharmacy was modernised in 1932 and removed to a new building, many of the old fittings were presented to the museum. By means of a comprehensive restoration and uncovering of some old paintwork, it was possible to bring to light the original rococo appearance of the cupboards from the middle of the 18th century. Many tools and containers from the same pharmacy are also displayed in the museum. Especially noteworthy are some wooden containers shaped like vases and of Swedish origin. In the loft of the pharmacy are barrels and sacks and a large weight, stamped 1756. Thus is preserved the atmosphere of the ancient pharmacy, founded in 1707.

The exhibits from old Copenhagen pharmacies illustrate the contribution of pharmacy to culture in Denmark where, as in most European countries, the fittings of pharmacies had high artistic value as well as practical usefulness.

Not confined to city pharmacies, the museum includes the fittings and contents of a small country pharmacy. They are from the village pharmacy of Hojer, in the deep marsh of South Jutland. In 1946 the pharmacy was reconstructed and the counter room was acquired for the museum, where it has been re-erected in full size and complete in every detail.

The entrance, counter, tables and shelves are all typical of a country pharmacy.

The Museum displays an extensive collection of prints and photographs illustrating pharmacies and the practice of pharmacy through the ages; some paintings and portraits are permanently on show. A collection of documents, specimens of drugs, balances, pill-machines and other tools from pharmacies help to illustrate both Danish and European pharmacy.

The present state of the Museum is a tribute to the foresight of the pharmacists who founded the collection nearly eighty years ago.

Several times the Museum has been threatened with destruction but now, in its fine setting in the venerable Academy of Surgery, and under the watchful care of the University of Copenhagen, which is represented by the professor of the history of medicine (formerly Dr. Med. E. Gotfredsen) and the head of the school of pharmacy (Dr. Phil. S. A. Schou), its future is assured.

## Onward from Galen

### SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

★ OPEN TO VIEW ★

INTEREST in pharmacy's history is naturally high in a year in which the British Pharmaceutical Conference celebrated its centenary and in which the Faculty of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy took pharmacy as the theme of its congress for the first time. Some aspects of the subject are such as to call for more prolonged study than can be given at a conference. It is a matter for gratitude, therefore, to the expert staff of the Wellcome Historical Medical Library that the exhibitions which they prepared for those events are continuing open. They are on display at 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Included among them are a series of manuscripts and rare books in display cases each provided with automatic guide-lecture apparatus, so that visitors may listen to a commentary on the exhibits in the case. Among the manuscripts are some dating back to before the Norman Conquest—for example, a series of Anglo-Saxon prescriptions (circa. 1025 A.D.) written on vellum. There are early examples of herbals in English, and a copy of the first (suppressed) edition of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, published by the Royal College of Physicians in 1618 and the first to be applicable to the whole country. Also to be seen at the exhibition are Samuel Dale's *Pharmacologia, seu manductio ad materiam medicam*, 1693 (first use, it is thought, of the term "pharmacologia"). Another interesting volume is the account book for 1755-56 of Thomas Roots, Kingston-upon-Thames, apothecary, that records transactions of the household of the actor David Garrick, who moved to Hampton in 1754. From the present century has been included *Secret Remedies: What They Cost and What They Contain*, published by the British Medical Association in 1909 and designed to reveal the worthlessness of many of the "patent" medicines on which the public of the day spent enormous sums in total by way of self-medication—as indeed they still do, though on proprietary medicines whose standards have been improved and claims tempered since the date of publication of the book. The exhibition is brought close to the present day by the showing of the *Lancet* of 1940, in which Florey, Chain and others published their classic paper "Penicillin as a Chemotherapeutic Agent." Sixteen large panels use text and photographs to depict "New drugs from America and the East," "Paracelsus and his School" and "Pharmaceutical caricatures," and others. The exhibition is on view from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily (except on Saturdays and Sundays).

FAREWELL TO TOBACCO: "There are various aids to stop smoking, but basically all that is required is a simple act of will power. I know because I gave it up ten years ago and I don't think I am more neurotic than I was, and not much fatter."—Lord Newton (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health).

# Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

## EXAMINERS' REPORTS

THE following are among comments made by the examiners at the June 1963 examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland.

**BOTANY:** No student failed the practical paper, largely because all could answer a question on floral morphology extremely well. Possibly too great a proportion of their time is spent on that topic, the answers being of a higher standard than one would expect or require. More attention should be paid to topics mentioned in the report for 1962 (ultra-structure of cell organelles, cell physiology, biochemical aspects of physiology). Some students had not fully appreciated the relationship of meiosis to particular life cycles. Others had not grasped the fundamentals of Mendelian inheritance. More emphasis on these points might be helpful.

**CHEMISTRY:** The performance of candidates in general was "rather moderate." Weakness was noted on the reactions of sulphuric acid with certain substances. There was general weakness in physical chemistry. There were a few good qualitative reports in the practical work but candidates tended to make heavy weather of straightforward exercises.

**ZOOLOGY:** The theory was done satisfactorily, especially the "spot" questions. The more searching questions were less well done, the answers showing that candidates found difficulty in selecting the relevant information when it covered notes from more than one lecture. The standard attained in the practical examination was higher than that of 1962, but there was still room for improvement. Too many candidates were still prepared to leave their specimens half-dissected. Drawing and labelling of the dissection, and of the histological section, was again bad.

**PHYSICS:** In the theory paper most students tended to avoid questions involving simple calculations, though those could be answered quickly, allowing more time for essay-type questions. Many candidates had difficulty with simple ideas or concepts in physics. For example, they were able to describe in detail the measurement of velocity of sound by a standing wave pattern without understanding how a standing wave pattern is formed. Answers to the question on surface tension were good, but no candidate offered an explanation of the elevation of a liquid in a capillary tube. Candidates' main weakness seemed to be with the electrical questions. In the practical examination, most of the candidates performed their experiments neatly and accurately. In recording measurements and stating the final result the units were often omitted, the candidates showing no understanding of the error of the measurements they were making and often quoting results to a ridiculous number of figures. Candidates could set up a potentiometer correctly but not use it to measure the internal resistance of a battery. No candidate was able, without help, to measure a resistance using a Post Office box.

### *Part II Qualifying Examination (Old Syllabus)*

**PHARMACEUTICS:** Of the twenty-two re-entries six had previously been referred in pharmaceuticals. One passed. Of the remaining candidates, only one satisfied the examiners in all subjects.

**FORENSIC PHARMACY:** Nine candidates passed, eight failed, and one was absent. The majority showed no improvement on previous performance.

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY:** The majority achieved a moderate standard but there was no marked improvement.

**PHYSIOLOGY:** Eleven of fifteen candidates obtained more than fifty marks, but the average mark was  $53\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

**PHARMACOGNOSY:** Of fifteen candidates, four passed in both theory and practice. The majority obtained marks of the same order as before.

### *Part II Qualifying Examination*

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY I:** There were a number of weak entries and the theoretical work was generally disappointing. General weakness was noted in answers on the principles involved in distilling a mixture of immiscible liquids. A common error was the statement that succinic acid yielded carbon dioxide and a monobasic acid on heating. The quantitative practical work was well done, but qualitative work on the whole was not well carried out.

**PHARMACEUTICS I:** Average mark was 71.5 per cent. A few candidates were confused about the conditions to be fulfilled by bodies corporate in becoming authorised sellers of poisons.

**PHARMACOGNOSY:** Questions requiring factual information were answered best; those involving discussion were poorly answered. General characters and properties of groups of plant constituents were well appreciated, but a detailed knowledge of the main constituents of some drugs was missing. Questions dealing with evaluation continued to be incompletely answered. Laboratory notebooks maintained the improvement previously reported but illustrations in the examination papers were often poor. In the practical examination some reports were short of necessary details (preliminary observations on unorganised drugs, etc.). Descriptions of organised drugs were incomplete.

**PHYSIOLOGY:** Average mark was 60 per cent. The new syllabus paper required two "essay-type" answers (no choice) plus the writing of answers in the spaces provided to thirty short questions. Breadth of knowledge was better tested by the latter method, but the number of questions allowed a few to be of a more detailed nature, helping the better candidates to score highly. From the answers received it was obvious that the course had been adequately covered in the lectures. Candidates with low marks generally came to grief either by omitting to answer a question or by writing only a few lines. That might be due to a gross defect in knowledge, or to poor "exam-man-ship."

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY II:** Candidates did well on questions relating to barbiturates, uric acid and caffeine, and structural formulae and official names of certain compounds. Questions on general organic chemistry and that involving certain official tests were answered satisfactorily. Practical work was well done.

**PHARMACEUTICS II:** Practical papers were handled competently by most candidates. A number had difficulty in carrying out simple serial dilution calculations. The labelling of finished products left much to be desired.

**PHARMACOLOGY:** Candidates showed good understanding of the way drugs act and their use in the treatment of various diseases. The two candidates who were referred failed because of lack of detailed knowledge of the pharmacology of drugs rather than of the way they were used.

## NEW BOOKS

### *Lehrbuch der Allgemeinen Pharmakognosie*

E. STEINEGGER and R. HÄNSEL, *Springer-Verlag*, Berlin, West Germany. 10 × 6½ in. Pp. xii + 595. DM69.

AUTHORS of this new German textbook are the professors of pharmacognosy at the University of Berne, Switzerland, and the Free University of Berlin. Chapters deal with the purpose of the study, basic knowledge (systematic botany, morphology, genetics, physiology, phytochemistry), and then with plants according to the chemical compounds they yield (acids, carbohydrates, glycosides, tannins, albumens, alkaloids, etc.). That emphasis on chemistry is echoed in the numerous structural formulae represented graphically, some of which, such as those on menthol and related compounds, highlight essential points of difference. Each section is given its own bibliography.

# Cost of a First-rate Health Service

## SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT EVENING MEETING

SOME of the problems involved in answering the question "Can we afford a first-rate Health Service?" were discussed at the opening meeting of the 112th session of evening meetings of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society on November 8. The speaker was PROFESSOR R. H. GIRDWOOD (professor of therapeutics, University of Edinburgh) who said that members of the public read about the faults of the National Health Service but was it so unsatisfactory? It worked sufficiently well in Scotland to be acceptable to both public and doctors. But was it "first class"? Did general practitioners supply a satisfactory service? Was adequate treatment available to all? Did the present hospitals (and would those of the future) provide a service equal to the best provided anywhere else? Were ancillary services adequate, and was Britain taking its place in the forefront of medical progress? If the answers were in the affirmative, it was a first-class service. If not, the next question was whether the country was financially able to meet those criteria. As new drugs and methods of treatment were introduced, and as the costs of maintenance and of salaries increased, the nation's health bill must go up. The problem was whether that expansion had to be balanced by curtailing other services or by increasing the cost to the individual.

### Meeting the Problem

All countries were faced with similar problems, meeting them in different ways. A central bureau directing the medical services of all the nations according to their needs would, if it existed, give top priority to preventive and curative medicine in less fortunate countries. It would support medical research wherever it was being carried out. More would be done for the aged. Medical men, nurses and pharmacists from well provided countries would find themselves transferred to areas where the need was urgent beyond the imagination of most of those who enjoyed the benefits of a welfare state.

In some other countries the health-service contribution was proportional to income, with an upper limit to the sum paid by the contributor. For poorer paid workers participation was compulsory in all countries having health insurance and there was community medical care in all but Finland, in which it was being introduced in 1964. In the United Kingdom one doctor was in general practice for every 2,300 of population. In most Western European countries the proportion was greater (one per 1,000 in Switzerland, one per 1,250 in Western Germany, one per 1,400 in Austria and one per 1,800 in France). In Britain there was one hospital bed for every ninety-five of population against one per seventy in Sweden and one per 100 in France, Western Germany, Norway, Austria and Denmark. Drugs were freely available in Britain, W. Germany and Sweden.

In Soviet Russia medical attention

was free, and there was no deduction from wages to pay for the service. Patients paid for medicines other than those considered essential (antibiotics, cyanocobalamin, etc.). Family doctors were based upon hospital clinics but they were poorly paid. Medical research was not considered by many visitors to have reached a high standard.

That picture contrasted sharply with the position in the United States. Medical visitors to America were usually impressed by the enthusiasm for research; the amount available for research, and the cost of illness to the patient. The American Medical Association resolutely opposed the introduction of "socialised medicine." Many citizens insured against illness with commercial companies but it was often necessary to meet large bills over and above the insurance cover. For the patient, an illness or operation could be a major financial disaster. The State, through the American Public Health Service (com-

parable to the Ministry of Health), controlled the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, a "giant" in the field of medical research, costing \$900 millions per year, and providing funds for projects throughout the world. He had heard no complaints about the operation of that government-controlled research body, but there was criticism that the administrators of the British Health Service were unable to support medical research to the extent the statutes laid down.

Multiplication of remedies affected the National Health Service, but it must be recognised that drug companies were not merely profit-making concerns. Much progress in treatment had been possible only because of their operations. Advances in treatment would continue, and medical services for the population as a whole must improve. "We can have a first-class Health Service, but we must be prepared to pay for it."

## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### Reminiscences

SIR,—A friend having sent me some back numbers of the *C. & D.* (I am in retirement) I was most interested to read Mr. Chamberlain's survey (*C. & D.*, June 29, 1963, p. 732) of Portsmouth and its pharmacies. I called on Portsmouth chemists for nearly forty years as representative of Evans Medical, Ltd., and Mr. Chamberlain's article brought back nostalgic memories. I well remember most of the old businesses he describes, and incidentally was staying at the Central Hotel (totally destroyed) on the night of the blitz, and saw the destruction and havoc wrought to many of these old-time pharmacies. Some of the shops were Victorian gems. With their solid mahogany fixtures, decorative shop rounds and specie jars they seemed to reflect the activities and personalities of their owners. Quite a number of the old time chemists were keen botanists, and I well recollect old Mr. Gall of Arundel Street beaming with pride when he and his wife found some rare specimen on the nearby hills at Southwick. Mr. Gall was also a tooth extractor and had a collection of fearsome instruments with which he used to pull out teeth in the dispensary at, I believe, sixpence per extraction. Alas, few of these old Victorian pharmacies remain, though one or two are still in existence, such as that of Mr. Berry in Sultan Road. There may be others. Charges for dispensing, too, were low in the early 1920's. I well remember Mr. Postlethwaite of Fawcett Road (shop long since gone) querying a price of 2s. 9d. per gross for wrapped teething powders with the remark that he could get them elsewhere for 2s. 6d.! Dispensing could hardly have been a money maker.

G. W. ANSELL,  
Humberston, Lincs

### The Ultimate—at Present

SIR,—The correspondence columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST differ from those of other pharmaceutical journals in that they occasionally introduce a little humour, and as this is the festive season I just have to write in praise of the ingenuity of those manufacturers who, having exhausted themselves exploring every possible channel for new lines, and having produced every possible shade of tablet including some with spots and stripes, now give us (a) a rectal suppository which effervesces on insertion; (b) a new American contraceptive in the form of an aerosol spray; and by this morning's post (c) a WIDE SPECTRUM MOOD ENHANCER — also, of course, from across the Atlantic. This is presented in capsule and liquid form, and, just as Monkey Brand would not wash clothes, this new line IS NOT a monoamine oxidase inhibitor! It is, in fact, for depression (involuntary, manic depressive, endogenous, reactive), psychoneuroses (anxiety reaction, phobic reaction, obsessive-compulsive reaction), symptomatic reactions in childhood (nail biting, hair pulling, tantrums, school phobia, enuresis); psychosomatic disorders, particularly gastrointestinal, passive aggressive personality; senile psychoses [pass me one, quick!]; also mental retardation (with other drugs) and schizophrenia; not forgetting insomnia, restlessness, disinterest, irritability, headache, fatigue and loss of appetite. The only side effects are mild. They are dry mouth, drowsiness, constipation, dizziness, etc. How nice to think that at last the spread of civilisation has reached our shores with the setting up of American subsidiaries who can give us such drugs as these.

C. H. PATRICK,  
Twyford, Berks

# Agricultural Chemicals

## ADDITIONS TO MINISTRY'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAFE USE

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has issued a number of additions to its recommendations for safe use of chemical compounds used in agriculture and food storage. New recommendations replace earlier ones for fenchlorphos, an organophosphorus insecticide (dimethyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl phosphorothionate), the Ministry suggesting that the following precautions should appear on the label:—

### LIQUID AND SOLID CONCENTRATE

WEAR RUBBER GLOVES, RUBBER BOOTS AND WATERPROOF COAT OR BIB-APRON when preparing the solution and applying it to farm stock. DIRECT THE NOZZLE AWAY FROM THE BODY

when spraying.

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

AVOID WORKING IN SPRAY MIST.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

THESE PRECAUTIONS ARE PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT if dangerous organophosphorus compounds (such as mevinphos, parathion and schraden) have recently been used as harmful additive effects may arise.

DO NOT USE Fenchlorphos if under medical advice not to work with organophosphorus compounds.

DO NOT CONTAMINATE PONDS, WATERWAYS AND DITCHES with chemical or used container.

STORE TIGHTLY CLOSED in a safe place.

WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY and dispose of safely.

The Ministry state that fenchlorphos may be used:—(a) as an oral dose at 110 mgm. kilo body weight on non-lactating animals provided they are not treated within 7 days of calving, and on farm stock provided they are not treated within 60 days of slaughter; (b) as a 0.5 per cent. solution in water on non-lactating animals provided they are not treated within 7 days of calving. Cattle, sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, pigs and poultry may be sprayed, or sheep may be dipped, provided they are not treated within 30 days of slaughter; (c) as a 1 per cent. fly spray in animal houses and dairies, provided that milk, milking machinery or containers are protected against contamination by the chemical; and (d) as a back rubber for cattle, as a 1 per cent. solution in a 3:1 mixture of diesel and engine oil.

Chlorophacinone (2-(alpha-p-chlorophenyl-alpha-phenylacetyl) indane-1:3-dione) is an anticoagulant rodenticide used either as a 0.25 per cent. w/v concentrate in the form of a solution in a mineral oil, or as a 0.005 per cent. prepared bait with a wheat or maize base. The Ministry state that the label of products containing more than 0.05 per cent. of chlorophacinone should be labelled:—

AVOID ALL CONTACT BY MOUTH.

REMOVE LIQUID FALLING ON THE SKIN IMMEDIATELY with soap and water.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

All formulations should be labelled:—

PREVENT ACCESS TO THE BAITS by children, animals other than rats and mice, particularly cats, dogs and pigs.

BURN OR BURY RAT OR MOUSE BODIES. Remove unused baits at the end of each treatment.

STORE TIGHTLY CLOSED in a safe place. In the case of sachet packs.

STORE UNUSED SACHETS IN A SAFE PLACE. DO NOT STORE HALF-USED SACHETS.

As a safety precaution formulations for use as rodenticides should contain a distinctly coloured warning dye.

The recommendations for safe use of oxine-copper (a complex of copper and 8-hydroxyquinoline) relate only to the use of formulations containing oxine-copper solubilised by the Cunilate process or Cunilate Wood Seal for the treatment of timber in food stores, cold stores, etc., boxes, crates, etc., for collecting, storing and distributing food-stuffs such as apples, potatoes and raspberries, sacking for the storage and transport of potatoes and other vegetables. Labelling should include:—

WEAR PVC GLOVES when handling the chemical.

WEAR PVC GLOVES AND A PVC APRON during dipping treatments.

AVOID ALL CONTACT BY MOUTH.

USE ONLY IN OPEN AIR, or in well-ventilated spaces.

DO NOT SMOKE during treatments or near freshly-treated containers.

DO NOT USE TREATED CONTAINERS until completely dry and odour-free.

HARMFUL TO FISH. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways and ditches with chemical or used container.

STORE TIGHTLY CLOSED in a safe place.

The formothion (S-(N-formyl-N-methylcarbamoylmethyl) dimethyl phos-

## THE MARKETS IN 1963

### A trend towards higher prices

THE year that is just ending has been a quiet one so far as commerce in CRUDE DRUGS is concerned. A persisting lack of interest in most commodities has had its effect on the gathering of the raw materials, labour having been diverted into more lucrative channels. In consequence many items have been in short supply (some even absent) throughout the period. An accompanying table shows that most prices have moved upwards; many would have moved still higher but for the small demand. Only in MENTHOL has there been any appreciable price reduction, the Chinese being the pace makers.

In AROMATIC SEEDS small regular business was done in ANISE, CARAWAY. Several price increases occurred in Indian CELERY because of heavy demand from North America. There was more Moroccan CORIANDER available with subsequent easing of prices; the FENUGREEK crop yield was normal but the quality was not up to previous years. DILL prices were more or less stationary until the year end when they became firmer through local demand.

The higher prices of 1962 for ESSENTIAL OILS were not maintained in 1963. Export prices for Ceylon CITRONELLA and for LEMONGRASS were fixed at origin, and rates moved little. Formosan citronella, which previously had commanded a premium over the

Ceylon oil, ended the year 50 per cent. below its competitor. EUCALYPTUS staged a come-back after being in the doldrums for years, while CITRUS oils became firm owing to adverse weather conditions in the growing areas.

Most VITAMINS and some of the newer STEROIDS came under pressure from imported material, and prices continued downwards, but many more PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS were unchanged, a number of the less specialised items tending to move up in price for the first time in years. CITRIC ACID became much firmer, with prices reaching the peak levels of 1959.

Crude Drugs		Dec. 1962		Dec. 1963	
Higher	per	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aloes	cwt.	180	0*	245	0*
Cardamoms	lb.	7	0*	10	8*
Cascara	cwt.	215	0	250	0
Cochineal					
Peruvian	lb.	11	0	13	6
Ginger					
No. 3 Jamaican	cwt.	435	0	775	0
Ipecacuanha					
Colombian	lb.	65	0	72	6
Mercury	76-lb.	1,230	0	1,440	0
Senega	lb.	15	3	18	6
Lower					
Menthol					
Chinese	lb.	47	6†	31	0†
Brazilian	lb.	23	6†	20	0†

\*c.i.f. †duty paid. ‡in bond.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals		Dec. 1962		Dec. 1963	
Higher	per	s.	d.	s.	d.
Citric acid	cwt.	172	0	224	0
Potass. iodide	kilo	19	3	23	0
Zinc oxide	cwt.	92	6	114	0
Lower					
Aneurine	kilo	117	6	105	0
Cyanocobalamin	gm.	105	0	75	0
Glycerin	cwt.	185	0	175	0
Potass. citrate	kilo	6	1	5	7
Prednisolone alc.	gm.	14	3	8	0
Unchanged					
Aspirin	lb.	4	0½	4	0½
Cream of Tartar	cwt.	241	0	241	0
Nicotinic acid	kilo	28	0	28	0
Potass. bromide	lb.	2	5	2	5
Pyridoxine	kilo	550	0	550	0
Sodium salicylate	lb.	3	9	3	9

Essential Oils (per lb.)		Dec. 1962		Dec. 1963	
Higher		s.	d.	s.	d.
Citronella, Ceylon		8	3	10	6
Eucalyptus 70-75		5	3	7	4
Lime		47	6	52	6
Patchouli		23	6†	24	0†
Lower					
Anise		18	9	13	3
Bois de Rose		22	0	18	6
Citronella					
Formosan		12	3‡	7	0‡
Lemongrass		13	0	11	0
Peppermint					
Chinese		19	0	8	9
Brazilian		7	3	6	3
Sandalwood		135	0	105	0

phorothiolothionate) recommendations refer to its use as an organophosphorus insecticide and acaricide and the following should appear on the label:—

#### LIQUID CONCENTRATE

WEAR RUBBER GLOVES AND FACE-SHIELD when handling the concentrate.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.

AVOID WORKING IN SPRAY MIST.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

THESE PRECAUTIONS ARE PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT if dangerous organophosphorus compounds (such as mevinphos, parathion and schradan) have recently been used as harmful additive effects may arise.

DO NOT USE formothion if under medical advice not to work with organophosphorus compounds.

Providing there is a minimum interval of seven clear days between the last application and harvesting, the Ministry consider that the use of formothion on any growing edible crop should not present a hazard to consumers.

The recommendations in respect of endosulfan, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzo [c] dioxathiepin 3-oxide, an organochlorine insecticide and acaricide replace earlier recommendations. Endosulfan is controlled by the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations as a Second Schedule, Part II substance, and operators are required to use pro-

TECTIVE clothing when handling with the compound. The Ministry point out that endosulfan can be dangerous to animals and birds and extremely dangerous to fish. The following information is required on labels:—

WASH ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING thoroughly after use, especially the insides of gloves.

REMOVE heavily contaminated clothing immediately.

AVOID ALL CONTACT BY MOUTH.

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

AVOID WORKING IN SPRAY MIST.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating, drinking or smoking and after work.

KEEP UNPROTECTED PERSONS OUT of treated areas for at least one day.

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS TO FISH. Do not contaminate ponds and waterways with chemical or used container.

STORE TIGHTLY CLOSED in a safe place under lock and key.

WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY and dispose of safely.

There should be a minimum interval of six weeks between the last application of endosulfan and harvesting blackcurrants. The use of the compound on strawberries is accepted provided that it is applied after the whole of one season's crop has been harvested and before the next season's flowers open. The Ministry state there is insufficient information to enable recommendations to be made on the safe use of endosulfan on other edible crops.

business, but it was subsequently taken over, by Kay Bros.; by J. C. Arnfield & Sons in 1936 and by James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., having long since lost its Quaker connections.

#### Discussion

MR. J. C. HANBURY (chairman) said he had been interested to hear reference to "that extraordinary man" Joseph Jewell, a laboratory assistant at the Plough Court pharmacy. Though brought up as a stable lad Jewell was, within eighteen months or so, "performing extremely efficiently as a chemist," specialising in the manufacture of mercury salts. Did the speaker know of the remarkable diary kept by Jewell, and now in the possession of Howard's of Ilford, Ltd.? MRS. STILES said she had seen extracts from the diary.

MR. HAROLD DEANE, Sudbury, recalled that his grandfather, Henry Deane, had been expelled from the Society of Friends when he had married outside the community (in about 1848), and had later been appointed churchwarden at Holy Trinity Church, Clapham, London. His reputation among pharmacy students was that of a severe examiner.

DR. J. M. ROWSON, Bradford, said he had been indebted to Mrs. Stiles' lecture at Nottingham (see *C. & D.*, October 5, p. 371) for drawing his attention to the Bradford apothecary Benjamin Bartlett. He had since discovered that Bartlett's son (also called Benjamin) had married in 1744 a Martha Heathcoat of Derbyshire. As the second wife of Sylvanus Bevan was also called Martha Heathcoat, the two might have been cousins. Did the speaker know how Benjamin Bartlett had managed to learn the apothecary's art? and whether he had had any apprentices other than the celebrated John Fothergill? MRS. STILES said she believed there had been many. Bartlett's house had been described as "the seminary of ingenious physicians." She had no information as to where he learnt his trade.

MR. A. J. WILSON said the meeting had heard how many of British pharmacy's founders were men of uncompromising principles. Recently he had been disturbed to read that fourteen or fifteen men, also of uncompromising principles, had been removed from the Pharmaceutical Society's register during the year "for their conscientiously held religious beliefs."

MR. J. C. HANBURY asked if Mrs. Stiles had any information on the Quakers' contribution to the promotion of vaccination? He believed that, at the time of Jenner, many Friends could not make up their minds whether vaccination was "proper." DR. ROWSON commented that William Maud, surgeon and apothecary of Bradford, and a Quaker, was on record as being the first in Bradford to employ vaccination. Jenner's work had thus been actively taken up by at least one Quaker.

MR. E. H. MILLIGAN (librarian of the Society of Friends) pleaded for "more people interested in the history of pharmacy to come and educate us further."

## QUAKERS IN BRITISH PHARMACY

### Their character and contributions

AN account of the contributions made by some famous Quakers to the development of the British pharmaceutical industry was given by MRS. MARGARET H. STILES at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in London on November 28. Mr. J. C. Hanbury presided.

Among them she made mention of the founders of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., and Albright & Wilson, Ltd., and of John Bell, Stafford Allen and William Ransom. [The stories of those businesses and some others were told by Mrs. Stiles in "Friends in Pharmacy" (*C. & D.*, June 24, and August 19, 1961).] Quakers' beliefs, said Mrs. Stiles, affected their whole lives: business activities and recreations, choice of partners and friends, even food, clothes and the furnishings of their houses. Their beliefs exerted a profound influence for good on their business dealings and their relations with their employees and acquaintances. Much of their time was devoted to learning. Money was not prized for its own sake, but they believed that, honestly acquired, it was a commodity not to be squandered in self-indulgence or speculation. Bankruptcy meant expulsion from the Society, and a Friend would be disowned for going to law against another Friend. It was easy to see why their reputation for dependability and honesty, in an age when dishonesty and malpractice were rife, had brought them prosperity. In time their influence extended even to high social, political and cultural spheres to which they had formerly been refused entry, though the 1673 Test Act kept them still disqualified from public office and from university entrance.

Thus by the end of the eighteenth century, at least one Quaker manufacturing house (that of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., subject of more than one published account) had become firmly established through several generations. Others followed. At least one other, the now defunct business of Corby, Stacey & Co., Holborn (later Corby, Stacey & Mercer), claimed to have been already trading with the American colonies in the eighteenth century. It was probably Corby who introduced to pharmacy the "Corby quart" (40-oz.) bottle which was a common stock bottle in the nineteenth century.

The Quakers' greatest contributions to pharmacy and medicine were made during the nineteenth century, by the beginning of which many of their traditions and customs began to fall into disuse.

In 1786, a chemists business was established in Stockport by a Quaker named Ollive Sims. In that year Sims was admitted to the Stockport Society of Friends, and also set himself up in a chemists' and druggists' business. One of his apprentices was Luke Howard, who afterwards joined William Allen at Plough Court before taking over the laboratories that afterwards became Howard's of Ilford.

Another of Sims' apprentices was David Woolley, who later opened his own business in Stockport. Sims remained in business in Stockport for many years. On his retirement, his second son, Samuel, took over the business. Samuel Sims took into partnership Alexander Henry Shaw, and the business became Sims and Shaw. Another Ollive, grandson of the founder, also took an active part in the

## TRADE MARKS

### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 4

- For shampoos (3)  
**ULTREX**, 848,737, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.  
 For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for internal use (5)  
**ASPRUNA**, 845,467, by Sudanese Chemical Industries, Ltd., Khartoum, Sudan.  
 For insecticides and moth repelling preparations and substances (5)  
**AIRGUARD**, B845,602, by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.  
 For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for the treatment of acne and similar complaints (5)  
**ACNE-DOME**, 845,746, by Dome Chemicals, Inc., Elkhart, Indiana, U.S.A.  
 For veterinary substances consisting of or containing derivatives of magnesium (5)  
**HYPOMAG-D**, 847,949, by Dunns Farm Seeds, Ltd., Salisbury, Wilts.  
 For all goods (5)  
**EPIZID**, 848,509, by Vantorex, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics. **BUFA-CETIN**, 848,636, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Device with word **FISCHER**, 849,569, by Arzneimittelwerk Fischer, o.H.G., Bühl (Baden), Germany. **PLACTOL**, 851,913, by Calmie, Ltd., Crewe, Ches. **DICINE**, 853,438, by Pharmax, Ltd., Bexleyheath, Kent. **MEVIRIN**, 853,874, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.  
 For pharmaceutical preparations for human use (5)  
**MESAVAC**, 849,673, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.  
 For medicated socks (insoles) (5)  
**KUSOK**, B850,507, by John Gordon MacDonald, London, E.8.  
 For deodorants (5)  
**24 HOUR CALL**, 850,717, by Sidney Margolis, Ltd., London, S.E.17.  
 For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances; disinfectants and fungicides (5)  
**ZICOFEN**, 851,258, by Hygiene Research Unit, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.  
 For pharmaceutical and medicated preparations, and substances, veterinary preparations; disinfectants and fungicides (5)  
**ZICOMAST**, 851,261, **ZICOSPOR**, 851,263, by Hygiene Research Unit, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

### Wednesday, January 1

ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENCE EDUCATION EXHIBITION, The University, Birmingham, Until January 3.  
 READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Waylen Hall, Waylen Street, Reading. Children's New Year party.

### Thursday, January 2

ABERDARE AND MERTHYR BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queen's hotel, Pontypridd. Sir Hugh Linstead, M.P. (a secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Development of Pharmacy in Great Britain Over the Next Twenty Years."  
 CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blossoms hotel, Chester, at 8 p.m. Lecture by Mr. D. F. Lewis (an assistant secretary, Pharmaceutical Society).  
 HUDDERSFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Pack Horse hotel, Kirkgate, Huddersfield, Yorks, at 7.45 p.m. Cine evening.  
 NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Princes Hall, Burslem. Ladies' New Year party.  
 SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dragon hotel, Swansea. Children's pantomime.

### Advance Information

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Annual convention, August 16-20, 1964.

## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," December 4

- Substituted phenoxyalkylguanidines, Parke, Davis & Co. 947,001.  
 Phenothiazine derivatives and processes for their production, J. R. Geigy, A.G. 947,002.  
 Process for the production of diphenylamine. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 947,006.  
 Bottle-filling device, De Construction de Materiel d'Alimentation, S.A. 947,083.  
 Process of preparing cyclohexanone from cyclohexanol, Inventa, A.G. für Forschung und Patentverwertung, 947,112.  
 1-benzoxacycloalkanes and methods of preparation, Abbott Laboratories, 947,127.  
 Hydrazine derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 947,128.  
 Substituted amides, Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd. 947,135.  
 Process for the alkylation of phenols with olefines, Elprochne, S.A. 947,172.  
 Pyrimidylmethyl imidazolium quaternary salts, Mreck & Co., Inc. 947,242.  
 Dialkyl xanthine derivatives and a process for the preparation thereof, Manufacture de Produits Pharmaceutiques A. Christiaens, S.A. 947,494.  
 Derivatives of dialkyl xanthines and the preparation thereof, Manufacture de Produits Pharmaceutiques A. Christiaens, S.A. 947,495.  
 Dialkyl xanthine derivatives and the preparation thereof, Manufacture de Produits Pharmaceutiques A. Christiaens, S.A. 947,496.  
 Method of rendering alcohols anhydrous, Abbott Laboratories, 947,550.  
 N-substituted piperazines, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 947,606.  
 Process for the production of phosphorus compounds and their use in fireproofing, Compagnie Francaise des Matieres Colorantes, 947,634.  
 British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 22.

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

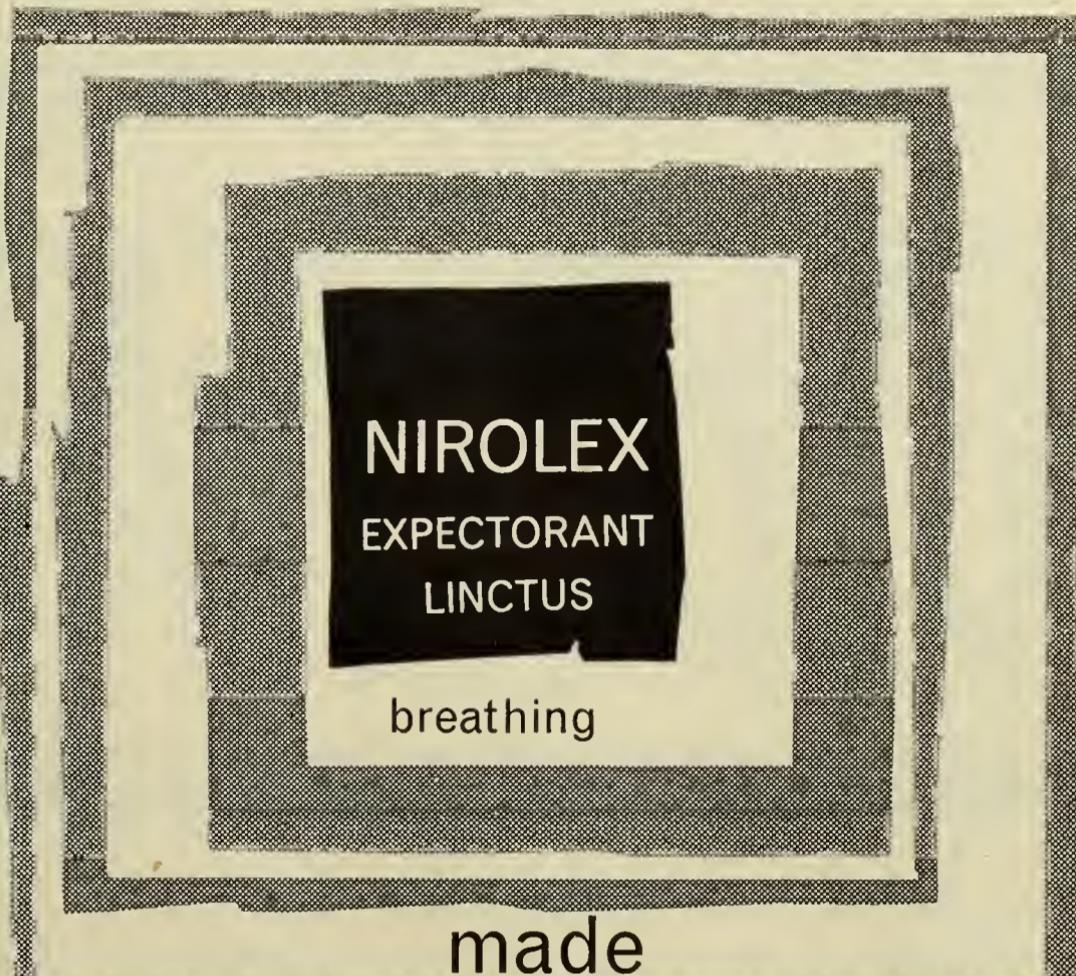
Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- INSECTICIDES: effects on cut-throat trout of repeated exposure to DDT; *Science*, November 15.  
 MESCALINE, *Amer. J. Pharm.*, September.  
 A HEXAMETHYLTERACOSANE - ORGANO - MAGNESIUM MONTMORILLONITE GEL, The preparation and evaluation of, *Amer. J. Pharm.*, September.  
 INFECTION due to *Mycobacterium avium*, *Brit. med. J.*, December 14.  
 ORAL SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES in treatment of asthma, *Brit. med. J.*, December 14.  
 BRONCHODILATORS and CORTICOSTEROIDS in chronic bronchitis and emphysema, *Brit. med. J.*, December 14.  
 A PHARMACIST goes to Borneo, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, December.  
 A PHARMACIST reports on Taiwan, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, December.  
 RADIOACTIVE CHEMICALS, The preparation of, for clinical use, *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, November.  
 A CENTRALISED UNIT-DOSE DISPENSING SYSTEM, The development of, *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, November.  
 A TETRACYCLINE TABLEAU: chemistry, pharmacy, pharmacology, *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, November.  
 RARE AND ESSENTIAL OILS, Instrumentation as applied to, *Amer. Perf. and Cos.*, November.  
 GUANIDINE SALTS, Toxicity and performance of, in permanent waving, *Amer. Perf. and Cos.*, November.  
 ULTRASONICS for homogenisation and dispersion, *Manf. Chemist*, December.  
 HYDROTROPES: solubilising agents for detergent powders, *Manf. Chemist*, December.  
 VERY LOW TEMPERATURES, Chemistry at, *New Scientist*, December 19.  
 BLOOD GROUPS and disease, *Discovery*, January 1964.  
 MITOMYCIN C: chemical and biological studies on alkylation, *Science*, November 29.  
 AFLATOXIN B<sub>2</sub>: chemical identity and biological activity, *Science*, November 29.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent the number of appearances of the "spot" during the week

	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Granplan	Eireann	Channel Is.	W.&N.Wales
January 5-11															
Alka-Seltzer ... ..	5	2	5	2	5	5	—	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	5
Anadin tablets ... ..	3	6	4	8	10	3	8	6	2	4	—	15	—	—	—
Andrew's liver salt ... ..	3	2	3	—	5	3	3	3	2	2	5	—	—	1	1
Antussin cough treatment ... ..	2	3	3	—	4	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders and tablets ... ..	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—
Beecham's pills ... ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... .. powders ... ..	6	5	4	5	6	6	5	7	6	6	6	4	—	5	—
Bisodol ... ..	5	5	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup ... ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuticura preparations ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
C-van liquid ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derma Fresh hand lotion ... ..	3	2	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dinneford's magnesia ... ..	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germolene ... ..	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	—	3	—	—	—
Get Set hair-spray ... ..	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gillette razor blades ... ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Glomax tablets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Goddard's embrocation ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gon tablets ... ..	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	1
Jergens hand lotion ... ..	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Macleans tooth-paste ... ..	—	—	—	2	6	3	6	3	3	5	4	—	—	—	—
Mentholum deep heat rub... ..	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	1	3	—	4
Moorland tablets ... ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owbridge's lung tonic ... ..	4	4	4	—	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentrol inhalant ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phyllosan ... ..	3	4	3	—	3	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procol capsules ... ..	3	4	5	—	3	3	—	3	—	5	3	2	—	7	4
Setlers ... ..	2	—	3	—	1	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radian β ... ..	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VO-5 hair-spray ... ..	2	3	3	2	2	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
... .. shampoo ... ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Vaseline petrolatum jelly ... ..	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veno's cough mixture ... ..	1	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
Yeast-Vite ... ..	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	—	4	5	2	2	—	8	—



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	40 fl. oz. bottle	" " " "	162/- +	" "



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Side by side with the TV campaign, Press advertising continues at full pressure right through to March using the following newspapers:

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SUNDAY MIRROR ■ TIT-BITS ■ GLASGOW SUNDAY  
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NOW!**

Order NOW from your wholesaler for the big demand ahead. You'll need all three sizes—the small size retailing at 3/9d., the medium 5/9d. size and the large economy size costing your customers 6/9d.

  
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**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**  
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### APPOINTMENTS

#### BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, BATTERSEA PARK, S.W.11

**Locum Tenens Pharmacist**  
from 30th December for 71-bed acute general hospital. Apply to Secretary, Battersea General Hospital, Battersea Park, S.W.11, naming two referees. C 8731

#### CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10

**Pharmacist**  
required, Whitley Council salary scale. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, to: The Medical Director, by January 4, 1964. C 8739

#### GROVE PARK HOSPITAL, LEE, S.E.12

**Chief Pharmacist (Category II)**  
required at the above hospital. Salary £940 to £1,260 plus London Weighting Allowance. Applications naming two referees to Group Secretary, Lewisham Hospital, High Street, S.E.13. C 653

#### MEDWAY AND GRAVESEND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL, CHATHAM, KENT

**Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Category IV)**  
required at the above hospital, which also serves a sub-group of four other hospitals. Salary £855—£1,165 p.a. The Pharmaceutical department will be transferred in due course to the Medway Hospital, Gillingham, which is being developed as the main district hospital for the area. Further details of the appointment may be obtained from the Chief Pharmacist at All Saints' Hospital. Applications should be addressed to the Hospital Secretary, stating age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees. C 8734

#### OAKWOOD HOSPITAL, MAIDSTONE, KENT

**Pharmacist**  
preferably full-time, required at this large, progressive Psychiatric Hospital. A new Pharmacy is under construction and will be opened early in 1964, so that the successful applicant will be working under ideal conditions. Salary and conditions of service in accordance with the Whitley Council Scales. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, should be forwarded to the Physician Superintendent immediately. C 8735

#### NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, MILL LANE, WALLASEY

**Pharmacist**  
Applications are invited for the above appointment. Terms and conditions of service are in accordance with those agreed by the appropriate Committee of the Whitley Council. Applications stating age, experience, etc., with names and addresses of two referees to the Group Secretary. C 8731

#### NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL, LISCARD ROAD, WALLASEY

**Pharmacist**  
required for a period of three months. Salary according to the scale agreed by the Whitley Council. Applications to Hospital Administrator as soon as possible. C 8736

#### ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL, NORMANDY ROAD, ST. ALBANS, HERTS (403 beds)

**Senior Pharmacist**  
Applications are invited for the above post at this general hospital within easy reach of Central London. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist. C 652

### SITUATIONS VACANT RETAIL (HOME)

**BIRMINGHAM.** Locum Pharmacist required to undertake holiday relief work for fortnightly periods during the summer months of 1964. Applications to Superintendent-Chemist, The Birmingham Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., 422-424 Coventry Road, Birmingham, 10. C 5720

**CHEMIST COUNTER ASSISTANTS,** required for London E.C.1 and N.1. Highest salary paid in exchange for experience and loyalty. Apply in writing to the Managing Director, Kendale Chemists, 51 Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1. C 5722

**FITTER REQUIRED** for trusses and belts and general shop duties to manage gents' department. Eagle Surgical Company, Ltd., Romford Arcade, South Street, Romford, Essex. Phone: Romford 42476. C 651

**WISBECH.** Pharmacist required for new modern branch in large departmental store opening March 1964. Salary to commence £1,250 per annum, inclusive. Excellent conditions of employment include four weeks' holiday, superannuation and sickness benefits. Progressive post in charming Cambridge-shire town. Assistance with housing if required. Apply to Secretary and Chief Executive Officer, Peterborough Co-operative Chemists Ltd., Park Road, Peterborough. C 5739

### SITUATIONS WANTED

**THIRTY YEARS'** friendship with leading Midland chemists, co-ops, stores, and fancy goods dealers. own car, telephone and stock room. Excellent references supplied from nationally known manufacturers. Interested mainly hot-water bottles, baby products, novelties, etc. Commission only. M.A.A. member, G. J. Powell, Manufacturers' Agent, 13 Marlton Road, Birmingham, 14. C 5733

### AGENTS

**AGENTS.** An opportunity occurs for well-established agents to handle exclusively a revolutionary new product with tremendous sales appeal. Eight out of ten chemists buy on sight. Regular repeat business. Reply in strict confidence giving details of area covered and lines already carried. Box C 5738,

**CALIFORNIAN** Prune Juice, Grape Juice, Carrot Juice, etc. London Sole Importers of these excellent juices would like to appoint free-lance agents in all counties, including London, and Scotland visiting health stores and chemists. Commission 7½ per cent. Detailed applications stating age, experience, whether car owner, other agencies and area covered to Sales Director of Mark Lane Milling Co., Ltd., 196 Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. C 5740

**HOUSE OF LEICHER** require three representatives to act as agents on commission terms for the areas of (1) Scotland, (2) Yorks and N.E., (3) Midlands. Write giving full details. A. Kerry-Hardy, L. Leichner, Ltd., 30/32 Acre Lane, London, S.W.2. C 5737

**TOP-CLASS AGENTS** required for nationally famous André Philippe toilet and hair goods products. Must have first-class connections with chemists, co-ops and store trade. Areas: Birmingham/Midlands, Northumberland/Durham, Wales, André Philippe, Ltd., 71-71B Gowan Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6. REN. 2194-2397. C 8705

### AGENCIES

**ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURERS'** agents seek suitable lines. Bulk buyers, wholesale chemists, Box C 8728.

### WANTED

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## CUMULATIVE LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE C.&amp;D.

## Quarterly Price List

DECEMBER

<b>Delete</b>	<b>Agla (208 BW)</b>								
	atomiser r/stopper								
	<b>Alderlin (649 ICI)</b>								
	injection 10 mgm	5	20	0ea	5	0ea	35	0	
	tablets 0.1 gm	50	15	0ea	3	9ea	26	3	
		250	60	0ea	15	0ea	105	0	
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Alkadonna-P (228 Carlton)</b>								
	tablets	10	11	3	2	10	1	7	†s1s4A
		60	44	0	11	0	6	0	†s1s4A
	dp350	234	0	—	—	—	—	—	†s1s4A
	<b>Alkeran (208 BW)</b>								
	injection unit pack	28	4ea	—	42	6	†s1s4A		
	tablets 2 mgm	100	23	4ea	—	35	0	†s1s4A	
	5 mgm	100	41	8ea	—	62	6	†s1s4A	
	<b>Alupent (154 B)</b>								
	(distributors 969 Pfizer)								
<b>Delete</b>	tablets	10	10	mgm					
	<b>Alusac (218 Calmic)</b>								
	tablets	40	48	0	12	0	7	0	
		200	18	0ea	4	6ea	31	6	
	<b>Anapax (1053 Rexall)</b>								
	tablets	21	6	5	4	3	0		
	<b>Andre Philippe (48 AP)</b>								
<b>Delete</b>	after shave lotion 2 oz	108							
<b>Delete</b>	talc puffer	103							
<b>Delete</b>	brilliantine 2 oz	109							
<b>Delete</b>	Cologne deodorant 2 oz	110							
<b>Delete</b>	shampoo men's	107							
<b>Delete</b>	creme sachet	105							
	<b>Aphrodisia (Fabergé) (1444 MDL)</b>								
	bath powder	10	0ea	2	5ea	17	6		
	perfume spray	42	2ea	10	3ea	73	6		
	for men								
	talcum	10	0ea	2	5ea	17	6		
	woodhue lotion	24	0ea	5	10ea	42	0		
	<b>Aquamox (746 Lederle)</b>								
	tablets 50 mgm	25	14	6ea	—	21	9		
		100	56	0ea	—	84	0		
	<b>Aquatheron (835 M &amp; J)</b>								
	bath liquid	102	0	25	6	13	6		
	<b>Arobon (883 Nestles)</b>								
	powder	53	4	13	4	7	0		
	tin 150 gm								
	<b>Atrix (1164 SSL)</b>								
	dispenser	48	0	12	0	6	9		
	<b>Baumol (394 DF)</b>								
	soap	36	0	9	0	4	6		
	box of 3								
	<b>Beauty Lash (1372 CCL)</b>								
	eye lashes	84	0	—	10	6			
<b>Delete</b>	<b>Bencard (113 Bencard) existing entries</b>								
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Bencard (113 Bencard)</b>								
	inhalation test solution								
	5 mls	20	3ea	—	27	0			
	25 mls	78	9ea	—	105	0			
	patch tests	9	0ea	—	12	0			
	prick test instrument	7	6ea	—	10	0			
	skin test solutions								
	intradermal and prick								
	2 mls	4	6ea	—	6	0			
	intradermal only	9	0ea	—	12	0			
	"21" skin test outfit								
	21 x 2 mls	64	6ea	—	86	0			
	standard cabinet								
	72 x 2 mls	236	3ea	—	315	0			
	hospital cabinet								
	84 x 5 mls								
	and 44 x 5 mls	468	9ea	—	625	0			
	specific desensitising								
	vaccine course	117	0ea	—	156	0			
	single vial	75	0ea	—	100	0			
	continuation strength								
	25 mls	117	0ea	—	156	0			
	<b>Betavel (1285 Vitamins)</b>								
	ampoules 100 mgm	5	46	0	—	5	9		
	<b>Betnovate (518 Glaxo)</b>								
	cream	15	7	6ea	—	10	0	TS	
	lotion	20	9	6ea	—	12	8	TS	
	ointment	15	7	6ea	—	10	0	TS	
	<b>Betnovate-N (518 Glaxo)</b>								
	cream	15	7	9ea	—	10	4	TS	
	lotion	20	9	9ea	—	13	0	TS	
	ointment	15	7	9ea	—	10	4	TS	
	<b>Blo (1400 PBI)</b>								
	plant food drum	5	56	8ea	—	85	0		

<b>Delete</b>	can	1/2	gall						
	compost maker	7	lb	4	4ea	—	6	6	
	bone meal	2	ctn	2	0ea	—	3	0	
		7	lb	4	0ea	—	6	0	
		14	lb	7	6ea	—	11	6	
<b>Delete</b>	bulb fibre sm. bag, 56 lb & 1 cwt								
<b>Delete</b>	<b>Biosone GA (129 Blorex) existing entries</b>								
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Biosone (117 BPL)</b>								
	cream	25	gm	56	0	14	0	8	2
	ointment	25	gm	56	0	14	0	8	2
	suppositories	6	60	0	15	0	8	9	
	<b>Bonio (1175 SPL)</b>								
	2 doz	25	6	—	1	4			
	1 doz	24	8	—	2	7			
	<b>Brocillin (1393 BRL)</b>								
<b>Insert</b>	capsules 125 mgm	20	160	0	—	20	0	TS	
		100	54	9ea	—	82	0	TS	
		500	258	8ea	—	388	0	TS	
	250 mgm	20	24	5ea	—	36	8	TS	
		100	108	0ea	—	162	0	TS	
		500	516	0ea	—	774	0	TS	
	<b>Bronchialer (1320 WP)</b>								
	aerosol	15	mils	20	0ea	5	0ea	35	0
	<b>Bronoxea (1320 WP)</b>								
	tablets	100	42	0ea	10	6ea	73	6	
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Broxil (1393 BRL)</b>								
	capsules 125 mgm	20	13	4ea	—	20	0	TS	
		100	54	9ea	—	82	0	TS	
		500	258	8ea	—	388	0	TS	
	250 mgm	20	24	5ea	—	36	8	TS	
		100	108	0ea	—	162	0	TS	
		500	516	0ea	—	774	0	TS	
<b>Delete</b>	old packs								
	<b>Buciamase (346 Dales)</b>								
	tablets	100	20	0ea	5	0ea	35	0	

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES  
AT END OF LIST

	<b>Bydolax (859 Moore)</b>								
	capsules	30	20	0	—	2	6		
	suppositories	10	32	0	—	4	0		
	<b>Cantil (824 MCP)</b>								
	tablets	50	19	4ea	4	10ea			
	with phenobarbitone	50	19	10ea	4	11ea		†s1s4A	
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Cardine (799 MPL)</b>								
	tablets 25 mgm	50	20	0ea	5	0ea	32	0	
		250	80	0ea	20	0ea	—		
	<b>Certor (786 Macdonald)</b>								
	bandage triangular								
	unbleached 54 x 38 in.	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	
	cotton wool non-								
	absorbent	1	31	6	—	—	—	—	
	<b>Chilva (175 BCP)</b>								
	cough linctus	3	31	6	—	3	6		
		6	58	6	—	6	6		
	<b>Citanest (68 AH)</b>								
	vials 0.5% 20 mls	5	11	3ea	2	9ea	19	8	†s4B
	50 mls	1	5	2ea	1	3ea	9	0	†s4B
	1.0% 20 mls	5	12	0ea	3	0ea	21	0	†s4B
	50 mls	1	5	6ea	1	4ea	9	7	†s4B
	with adrenalin								
	0.5% 20 mls	5	11	3ea	2	9ea	19	8	†s4B
	50 mls	1	5	2ea	1	3ea	9	0	†s4B
	1.0% 20 mls	5	12	0ea	3	0ea	21	0	†s4B
	50 mls	1	5	6ea	1	4ea	9	7	†s4B
	1.5% 20 mls	5	12	6ea	3	1ea	21	10	†s4B
	50 mls	1	5	8ea	1	5ea	9	11	†s4B
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Clinidal (272 Clin. P.)</b>								
	powder	75	gm	46	0	—	5	6	†s7
	tablets	48	42	0	—	5	0	†s7	
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Cloranox (799 MPL)</b>								
	tablets	16	48	0	12	0	6	4	†s1s4A
		100	16	9ea	4	1ea	26	6	†s1s4A
		500	75	0ea	18	9ea	—	—	†s1s4A

'EMPRAZIL' tablets

UNCOMMON RELIEF for the COMMON COLD

BURROUGHS WELLCOME &amp; CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON



Insert	Clorased (799 MPL)					Emprote (840 EMF)					.. 1 lb	24 9	—	2 9
	tablets 0.5 mgm					.. 20	48 0	12 0	6 4	1 lb	45 0	—	5 0	
		100	18 0ea	3 4 1/2ea	21 6									
	Clovotax (818 M&B)					1 qt	20 0ea	—	30 0	.. 1 pt	38 4	—	4 3	
	Colgate (280 CP)									1/2 gall	12 9ea	—	17 0	
	brushless shaving cream jar						34 4	8 6	4 6	1 gall	24 4ea	—	32 6	
	Colortint (541 F&J)													
	capsules					.. 6	24 0	6 0	3 6	.. 20	5 10ea	—	8 9 †s4B	
	sachet					.. 2	10 3	2 7	1 6	100	26 2ea	—	39 3 †s4B	
Insert	Comba (888 Newey)									250	61 0ea	—	91 6 †s4B	
	curlers small cards gross						143 6	40 9	1 9					
	medium cards gross						123 0	30 9	1 6					
	large cards gross						102 6	25 7 1/2	1 3	.. 100	125 0	—	13 11 †s4B	
	rolls small cards gross						102 6	25 7 1/2	1 3	.. 20	31 0	—	3 6 †s4B	
	packets gross						144 0	41 0	1 9	250	190 0	—	21 1 †s4B	
	medium cards gross						82 0	20 6	1 0					
	packets gross						144 0	36 0	1 9					
	large cards gross						102 6	25 7 1/2	1 3					
	packets gross						144 0	41 0	1 9					
	Combizym (1490 IAPS)													
	dragees					.. 30	96 0	24 0	12 5	.. 100	13 4ea	3 4ea	23 4	
		150	30 9ea	7 8ea	48 8					50 mgm	60 0ea	15 0ea	105 0	
Insert	Compat Green (1491 VAS)									20 oz				
	insecticide					.. 1 pt	..	..	15 6					
		1 gall	..	..	116 0									
Insert	Complaxa (272 Clin. P.)													
	laxative					.. 8 oz	42 0	10 6	5 11					
	Coscotabs (436 Evans)													
	tablets					.. 24	51 0	—	6 5					
		dp. 240	28 10ea	—	—									
	Cow and Gate (307 C&G)													
	glucose					.. 16 oz	21 0	—	2 4					
	Cresopan (1491 VAS)													
	livestock disinfectant					1 gall	..	..	35 0					
	Cuckoo (453 Fecher)													
	pumice-stone					..	4 3 1/2	1 1	8					
	Cullen's Mrs. (330 C & D)													
	headache powders					..	1 8	5	3					
	tablets					..	1 10	5 1/2	3					
	Cupal (333 Cupal)													
	bismuthated magnesla ovals													
	tins					.. 2 oz	10 3	2 4	1 6					
	under 14 lb					..	5 3 lb	1 2 lb	—					
	14 lb and less than 28 lb					..	5 0 lb	1 1 1/2 lb	—					
	28 lb and over					..	4 9 lb	1 1 lb	—					
	Dactil (824 MCP)													
	tablets					.. 50	14 6ea	3 7 1/2ea						
	with phenobarbitline					50	15 0ea	3 9ea	†s1s4A					
	Dapsodine (358 D&S)													
	intramammary tubes					.. 12	120 0	—	25 0	†s4B				
	syringes					.. 12	240 0	—	30 0	†s4B				
	Daptamycin (894 Nicholas)													
	capsules					.. 60	44 8ea	11 2ea	78 2	TS				
	Day's (358 D&S)													
	etheric ammonia					.. 8 oz	53 4	16 0	8 0					
	red drink					.. 7 lb	22 3ea	6 8ea	40 0					
Delete						10 oz								
	D.D.D. (359 DDD) (distributors 366 Dendron)													
	ordinary					.. 1 oz	18 11	4 9	2 6					
						2 1/2 oz	34 1	8 6	4 6					
						5 oz	51 2	12 9	6 9					
						16 oz	117 6	29 4	15 6					
	extra strong					.. 2 1/2 oz	34 1	8 6	4 6					
						5 oz	51 2	12 9	6 9					
						16 oz	117 6	29 4	15 6					
	balm					.. tube	18 11	4 9	2 6					
						jar	22 9	5 8	3 0					
						16 oz	136 5	34 1	18 0					
Delete	Degranol (117 BPL)													
	tablets 50 mgm					.. 250								
Insert	Deplet (799 MPL)													
	tablets 55 mgm					.. 30	14 0ea	—	18 8	†s4B				
		100	41 0ea	—	54 8	†s4B								
		500	185 0ea	—	246 8	†s4B								
Delete	De Witt (372 De Witt)													
	catarrhal cream													
	Dexa-Rhinaspray (154B)													
	metered-dose aerosol													
	with nasal applicator 9 gm						11 4ea	2 10ea	—	TS				
	Dexdale (346 Dales)													
	tablets					.. 100	7 6ea	—	—	†s4B				
		500	35 6ea	—	—	†s4B								
Delete	Digilusin (413 Lilly) tablets all sizes													
	Dilosyn (179 BDH)													
	syrup					.. 4 oz	58 0	—	7 3	†s4B				
		1 litre	38 4ea	—	57 6	†s4B								
	Dimelor (413 Lilly)													
	tablets 500 mgm					.. 1000	175 0ea	—	262 6	†s4B				
	Dimotane (1071 Robins)													
	expectorant					.. 16 oz	24 6ea	—	36 9					
	DC					.. 16 oz	29 4ea	—	43 11					
	Dolce Vita (797 MSG)													
	perfume					.. 6 oz	14 0ea	3 6ea	24 6					
	Dryptal (1320 WP)													
	capsules					.. 100	18 0ea	4 6ea	31 6					
Delete	Durex (774 LR)													
	fingercots					.. 816 & 818								
Delete	fingerstalls					.. 151								
	Dylide (1153 SKF)													
	capsules					.. 30	195 0	—	24 5					
		250	130 3ea	—	195 5									
	Elastikon (672 Johnson)													
	elastic adhesive bandage													
	3 yd					.. 2 1/2 in	46 9	—	5 6					
		3 in	55 3	—	6 6									
	EM (840 EMF)													
	slippery elm food					.. 1 lb	38 0	—	4 3					
		2 lb	68 0	—	7 6									
Delete	Emplets (938 PD)													
	thyroid gland gr 1 100 & 500													
	EM-80y (840 EMF)													
	.. 1 lb					24 9	—	2 9						
	1 lb					45 0	—	5 0						
	EM-80y (840 EMF)													
	oil					.. 1 pt	38 4	—	4 3					
		1/2 gall	12 9ea	—	17 0									
		1 gall	24 4ea	—	32 6									
	Enavid-E (1121 Searle)													
	tablets					.. 20	5 10ea	—	8 9 †s4B					
		100	26 2ea	—	39 3 †s4B									
		250	61 0ea	—	91 6 †s4B									
	Equadiol (1352 Wyeth)													
	tablets					.. 100	125 0	—	13 11 †s4B					
	Equaprin (1352 Wyeth)													
	tablets					.. 20	31 0	—	3 6 †s4B					
		250	190 0	—	21 1 †s4B									
	Erasmic (509 Gibbs)													
	crystal after shave					..	38 11	10 10	5 11					
Delete	Ergotamine													
	Valgraine													
	Esbatal (208 BW)													
	tablets 10 mgm					.. 100	13 4ea	3 4ea	23 4					
		50 mgm	60 0ea	15 0ea	105 0									
Delete	Euvalerol B (34 A&H)													
	20 oz													
	Eylure (443 Eylure)													
	gildelline lipbrush					..	51 0	12 9	7 6					
	Fabulo (554 Haetam)													
	bouffant curlers													
	advertisement pack						26 8	6 6	4 0					
	combs all purpose					..	8 0	2 0	1 3					
	Face-Elle (800 TM)													
	toilette tissue					.. men	32 0	—	4 0					
		women	30 0	—	3 9									
	Fenostil (1493 Zyma)													
	retard tablets					.. 20	5 0ea	1 3ea	8 9 †s7					
		100	21 10ea	5 5 1/2ea	38 2 1/2 †s7									
	syrup					.. 100 mls	4 0ea	1 0ea	7 0 †s7					
	Ferrovitam (800 TM)													
	tablets					.. 250	6 6ea	—	—					
		1000	25 6ea	—	—									
	French & Scott (481 F&S)													
	lemon cream shampoo													
	aerosol					.. 8 oz	65 0	16 3	9 6					
Delete	Fulcin (649 ICI)													
	therapeutic substance symbols TS													
	Germaine Monteil (1486 GM)													
	Color Blend					..	..	..	42 0					
	Gillette (514 Gillette)													
	blades silver (5)					..	40 10	10 2 1/2	3 6					
		(20 pkts)	(20 pkts)	—	1 2									
	Granobisk (535 Granose)					16								
	Granose (535 Granose)													
	cashew cream					.. 6 oz	26 0	—	2 9					
		12 oz	47 3	—	5 0									
	fruit bran					..	11 0	—	1 2					
	meatless steak					.. 8 oz	18 2	—	1 11					
		16 oz	29 2	—	3 1									
	peanut butter					.. 6 oz	12 7	—	1 4					
		12 oz	23 8	—	2 6									
	peanut crumble					.. 6 oz	12 7	—	1 4					
		12 oz	23 8	—	2 6									
Insert	Growmore (1400 PBI)													
	fertiliser					.. ctn	2 2ea	—	3 3					
		7 lb	3 6ea	—	5 3									
		14 lb	5 0ea	—	9 6									
	Guerlain (548 Guerlain)													
	soap jeune age (4)					..	..	..	7 0					
	sport cream					.. tube	..	..	9 0					
Delete	Harmony (509 Gibbs)													
	hair colour					..	16 2	3 11 1/2	2 4					
Insert	Hepacort Plus (799 MPL)													
	cream					.. dp 10 gm	10 9ea	—	14 4	TS				
		dp 50 gm	47 0ea	—	62 8	TS								
	suppositories					.. dp 8	11 9ea	—	15 8					

<b>Kwic-bru</b> (535 Granose) .. 3 oz	26 0	—	2 9
6 oz	44 10	—	4 9
<b>Lash Magic</b> (1372 CCL)	92 6	22 7	13 9
<b>Lifebuoy</b> (756 Lever)			
soap bath size	3 doz	34 10	8 6 1 4½
family size	2 doz	30 3	7 4 1 9½
<b>Insert Liga</b> (760 Liga)			
3-way food ..	12 0	—	1 3
glutenfree ..	20 0	—	2 3
<b>Delete Linc-o-lin</b> (657 IL) existing entries			
<b>Insert Linc-o-lin</b> (657 IL)			
hair-do aerosol .. 4 oz	51 0	13 0	7 6
hand cream .. 1 oz	10 3	2 7	1 6
4 oz	26 0	6 6	3 11
gift pack ..	54 2	11 3	8 9
laquer refills (hard) ..	8 6	2 1½	1 3
shampoos			
aero dry ..	19 5	4 11	2 10
beer sachet ..	6 0	1 6	10½
barrels .. 2 oz	17 1	4 3½	2 6
magnums .. 8 oz	33 8	8 5	4 11
lacquer removing sachet	5 1	1 3½	9
2 oz	13 0	3 3	1 11
4 oz	19 0	4 9	2 11
lemons ..	17 1	4 3½	2 6
lemon cream sachet	5 1	1 3½	9
4 oz	19 0	4 9	2 11
liquid tonic .. 4 oz	19 0	4 9	2 11
medicated .. 4 oz	19 0	4 9	2 11
olive oil .. 4 oz	19 0	4 9	2 11
<b>Insert Lixia</b> (272 Clin. P)			
cough syrup .. 4 oz	49 0	—	5 10
<b>Lomotil</b> (1121 Searle)			
liquid .. 500 mls	54 4ea	13 7ea	95 1 ts4B
<b>Insert tablets</b> .. 500	115 0ea	28 9ea	143 9 ts4B
1000	218 6ea	54 7½ea	382 4½ ts4B
<b>London</b> (774 LR)			
<b>Insert</b> fingercots 1 gross .. 818	11 3gross	—	—
<b>Lotil</b> (107 BH&L)	17 1	4 3	2 6
<b>Luizym</b> (1490 IAPS)			
tablets .. 50	111 0	27 9	14 7
200	28 9ea	7 3	45 3
<b>Lux</b> (756 Lever)			
soap large .. 3 doz	34 10	8 6	1 4½
<b>Insert Marsolone</b> (799 MP)			
tablets 1 mgm .. 100	66 0	—	7 4 TS
500	24 6ea	—	32 8 TS
5 mgm .. 100	16 0ea	—	21 4 TS
500	80 0ea	—	106 8 TS
<b>Insert Marsone</b> (799 MP)			
tablets 1 mgm .. 100	66 0	—	7 4 TS
500	24 6ea	—	32 8 TS
5 mgm .. 100	18 0ea	—	24 0 TS
500	80 0ea	—	106 8 TS
<b>Martindale</b> (1495 MEC)			
smog mask and 6 refills	22 6	—	2 6
refills only .. 6	6 6	—	10½
<b>Mebadin</b> (518 Glaxo)			
ampoules 2 mls .. 6	12 0ea	3 0ea	19 0
<b>Mebryl</b> (1153 SKF)			
spanule capsules .. 30	94 6	—	11 10 ts7
250	62 6ea	—	ts7
<b>Insert Mellajuice</b> (1494 Mellojuice)			
fruit juices .. 4 oz	10 6	—	1 1
<b>Metilar</b> (649 ICI)			
tablet strengths should read 1 mgm and 2 mgm			
<b>Metrolen</b> (1121 Searle)			
tablets .. 20	11 4ea	—	17 0 ts4B
50	25 8ea	—	38 6 ts4B
250	118 4ea	—	177 6 ts4B
<b>Metrolen-M</b> (1121 Searle)			
tablets .. 20	5 10ea	—	8 9 ts4B
50	13 8ea	—	20 6 ts4B
250	61 0ea	—	91 6 ts4B
<b>Micralax</b> (1153 SKF)			
enema .. 5 mls	24 0	6 0	3 6
<b>Insert Mu-Cron</b> (657 IL)			
<b>Mycil</b> (179 BDH)			
pessaries .. 12	—	—	—
<b>Delete Mycolactine</b> (49 AF)			
tablets .. 500	—	—	—
<b>Delete Mysoline</b> (649 ICI)			
with phenytoin			
Spraytabs .. 100	15 0ea	—	22 8
<b>Mysteclin</b> (1176 Squibb)			
tablets .. 16	18 6ea	—	27 9 TS
100	110 10ea	—	166 3 TS
<b>Delete Nepenthe</b> (459 Ferris) existing entries			
<b>Insert Nepenthe</b> (459 Ferris)			
50 mls	4 2ea	—	— DD
100 mls	6 6ea	—	— DD
250 mls	14 8ea	—	— DD
500 mls	28 0ea	—	— DD
<b>Nephriil</b> (969 Pfizer)			
tablets .. 100	14 6ea	—	21 9 ts4B
<b>Nephriil-R</b> (969 Pfizer)			
tablets .. 100	11 0ea	—	16 6 ts4B
<b>Nomaze</b> (114 Bengel)			
aerosol .. 20 mls	8 4ea	—	12 6 †
<b>Nu Moon</b> (359 DDD) (distributors 366 Dendron)			
cuticle softener .. 13 2	3 3	—	1 11
<b>Nu Nale</b> (359 DDD) (distributors 366 Dendron)			
liquid or cream .. 16 7	4 2	—	2 5
<b>Nutmeat</b> (535 Granose) 10 oz	20 6	—	2 2
16 oz	29 2	—	3 1
<b>Nuttolene</b> (535 Granose) 10 oz	20 6	—	2 2
16 oz	29 2	—	3 1
<b>Delete Oatrex</b> (701 King)			
<b>Insert Oatrex</b> (840 EMF)			
1 lb	22 6	—	2 6
2 lb	41 10	—	4 6
<b>Odo-Ro-No</b> (493 Gambles)			
Stay Fresh aerosol ..	38 2	9 7	5 3

squeeze pack small	25 5	6 5	3 8
large ..	43 8	11 0	8 0
refill sachet ..	18 2	4 7	2 8
<b>Oibas</b> (65 Ashley)			
oil ..	78 0	18 0	11 4
pocket inhaler ..	45 0	10 0	6 6
<b>Ovulen</b> (1121 Searle)			
tablets .. 20	5 10ea	—	8 9 ts4B
<b>Palaprin</b> (187 BS)			
tablets forte .. 100	14 2ea	—	18 11
<b>Palmolive</b> (280 CP)			
shaving cream brushless			
jar	34 4	8 6	4 6
lather jar	34 4	8 6	4 6
soap .. family	170 0	42 0	1 8
(gross)		(gross)	
<b>Insert Pamol</b> (799 MP)			
suppositories babies .. 12	6 8ea	—	10 0 ts1s4A
48	20 0ea	—	30 0 ts1s4A
tablets 0.5 gm .. 25	1 4ea	—	1 8 ts1s4A
250	10 0ea	—	13 4 ts1s4A
1000	36 0ea	—	— ts1s4A
5000	135 0ea	—	— ts1s4A
<b>Insert Panant</b> (1400 PBI)			
ant killer .. 2 oz	20 0	—	2 6
<b>Panterior</b> (938 PD)			
tablets .. 25	—	—	—
<b>Paradys</b> (1320 WP)			
tablets .. 100	17 6ea	4 4½ea	30 6 ts1
<b>Parke-Davis</b> (938 PD)			
aspirin tablets gr.5. .. 100	—	—	—
<b>Delete vaccines</b>			
<b>Insert cholera vial</b> 1.5 mls	28 0	—	3 6
10 mls	100 0	—	12 6
25 mls	18 8ea	—	28 0
typhoid-paratyphoid			
A & B vial 1.5 mls	28 0	—	3 6
10 mls	100 0	—	12 6
25 mls	18 8ea	—	28 0
A, B & C vial 1.5 mls	28 0	—	3 6
10 mls	100 0	—	12 6
A, B and cholera			
vial 1.5 mls	28 0	—	3 6
<b>Delete Penicillin V potassium</b> (378 Dista) suspension			
<b>Peptacol 10</b> (972 Pharmax)			
tablets .. 20	4 9ea	—	— ts1s4A
200	40 0ea	—	— ts1s4A
<b>Peptacol 20</b> (972 Pharmax)			
tablets .. 20	5 6ea	—	— ts1s4A
200	47 0ea	—	— ts1s4A
<b>Pernazene</b> (346 Dales)			
nebuliser .. 10 mls	66 0	16 6	9 8
<b>Insert Pertofran</b> (501 Geigy)			
ampoules 25 mgm/2 mls 10	14 0ea	3 6ea	24 6 ts4B
tablets 25 mgm .. 100	34 6ea	8 7½ea	60 5½ ts4B
1000	318 0ea	79 6ea	556 6 ts4B
<b>Phenovis</b> (649 ICI)			
plus copper and cobalt 1 lb	6 8ea	—	10 0
7 lb	36 8ea	—	55 0
56 lb	240 0ea	—	360 0
liquid (vet.) .. ½ gall	18 9ea	—	25 0
1 gall	33 9ea	—	45 0
<b>Phenoxymethylpenicillin</b> (378 Dista)			
mixture .. 60 mls	2 8ea	—	4 0 TS
<b>Pholcomed</b> (830 Medo)			
forte .. 100 mls	84 0	—	10 6 †
1 litre	52 0ea	—	78 0 †
<b>Phytoferol</b> (179 BDH)			
capsules 200 mgm all sizes	—	—	—
capsules 200 mgm 25 and 100	—	—	—
<b>Delete Pifco</b> (983 Pifco)			
hair dryer Hi-speed .. 1950	60 3ea	14 2ea	94 6
<b>Insert Piperazine Midy</b> (1336 WJ & C)			
granules .. 80 gm	96 0	24 0	14 0
<b>Insert Placet</b> (272 Clin. P)			
tablets .. 24	42 0	10 6	5 11
<b>Insert Plasmagel</b> (799 MP)			
ampoules plastic 500 mls	33 3ea	—	—
<b>Polaroid</b> (989 Polaroid)			
sunglasses .. 121	19 6ea	3ea	29 6
141	19 6ea	3ea	29 6
171	19 6ea	3ea	29 6
22	27 2ea	3ea	41 0
808	28 2ea	3ea	42 6
555	28 2ea	3ea	42 6
595	28 2ea	3ea	42 6
989	28 2ea	3ea	42 6
606	29 10ea	3ea	45 0
666	36 2ea	3ea	54 6
407	39 6ea	3ea	59 6
416	42 6ea	3ea	64 0
<b>Delete existing models</b>			
<b>Pollergen</b> (394 DF)			
test set with control 2 mls	3 4ea	—	—
treatment set (2 x 5 mls			
and 2 x 10 mls) .. vials	60 0ea	—	—
<b>Insert Polysan</b> (1491 VAS)			
aerosol .. 1 pt	—	—	15 8
1 gall	—	—	116 0
<b>Ponoxylin</b> (1320 WP)			
ear drops .. 15 mls	72 0	18 0	10 6
eye ointment .. 5 gm	27 0	6 9	3 11
gel .. 1 oz	60 0	15 0	8 9
lozenges .. 20	30 0	7 6	4 4
nasal cream .. ½ oz	48 0	12 0	7 0
tablets .. 100	180 0	45 0	26 3
<b>Proctor's</b> (902 Numol)			
Pinelyptus pastilles ..	16 8	4 2	2 3
34 0	8 6	5 0	—
<b>Punch and Judy</b> (528 GM)			
fluoride toothpaste ..	14 11	3 8½	2 0

				<i>Insert</i> <b>Spratts</b> (1175 SPL)			
<b>Puritan</b> (756 Lever)				canned fish ..	4 doz	28 0	— 9
doublets ..	3 doz	45 8	—	meat ..	4 doz	39 0	— 1 1
<b>Pynodis</b> (1166 Southon)				..	2 doz	35 2	— 1 1½
telephone cream ..	4 oz	36 0	—	mixed ovals ..	..	11 0	— 1 2
<b>Quickies</b> (451 F&J)	..	12 0	3 0	..	..	21 6	— 2 3
..	jar	25 8	6 5				
large size pad ..	5	18 10	4 9	<b>Spraytan</b> (366 Dendron)			
Travel fresh for men ..	..	18 10	4 9	original or mousse ..	85 8	21 5	12 6
<i>Insert</i> <b>Quinasp</b> (1457 PP Ltd)				<b>Stabillin V-K</b> (147 Boots)			
capsules ..	..	—	—	syrup 62.5 mgm/5 mls			
<i>Insert</i> <b>Quinocarbline</b> (346 Dales)				granules for ..	60 mls	2 8ea	4 0 TS
tablets ..	50	36 0	9 0	sulpha suspension ..	60 mls	3 6ea	5 3 †s4B
<b>Quinphos</b> (898 Northern)				tablets 125 mgm ..	100	32 8ea	49 0 †s4B
liquid or tablets	small	16 8	4 2	<b>Steedman's</b> (1406 Steedman)			
..	medium	42 0	10 6	nappy cream ..	tube	16 0	— 2 0
<b>Rhino Lacteol</b> (1336 WJ & C)				<b>Suba-Maid</b> (479 WF)			
snuff ..	..	60 0	15 0	shampoo spray ..	..	15 7ea	1 6ea 24 11
<b>Rimett</b> (701 King)				<b>Sulvit</b> (1320 WP)			
"Still White" & "Still				tablets ..	.. 100	96 0	24 0 14 0 †s4A
Red" grape juice ..	..	42 0	—	<b>Sunlight</b> (756 Lever)			
..	..	67 3	—	soap ..	4 doz	60 11	— 1 5
<b>Rimus</b> (701 King)				<i>Delete</i> <b>Sunnybisk</b> (535 Granose)			
grape juice ..	..	42 0	—	<i>Insert</i> <b>Sunnybisk</b> (535 Granose)			
..	..	77 8	—	biscuits ..	.. 12	10 3	— 1 1
<b>Rissol-nut</b> (535 Granose)	16	29 2	—	..	24	17 4	— 1 10
<b>Robaxin</b> (1071 Robins)				..	36	29 0	— 2 5
ampoules ..	1	60 0	—	<b>Super Rinso</b> (756 Lever)			
..	5	21 8ea	—	large ..	..	42 5	— 2 0
..	25	103 4ea	—	..	..	(2 doz)	..
..	50	16 8ea	—	giant ..	..	46 5	— 2 11
..	500	150 0ea	—	..	..	(1½ doz)	..
<b>Robinul</b> (1071 Robins)				<i>Delete</i> <b>Sustacol</b> (972 Pharmax)			
tablets ..	50	16 8ea	—	<b>Suzy</b> (664 JS&C)			
..	500	150 0ea	—	cosmetic pencils ..	8 0	2 0	2 0
<b>Robinul-PH</b> (1071 Robins)				<b>Synalar</b> (649 ICI)			
tablets ..	50	18 4ea	—	cream ..	5 gm	44 6	— 5 6½ TS
..	500	166 8ea	—	..	15 gm	111 0	— 13 10½ TS
<i>Delete</i> <b>Rosedale</b> (261 Christy)				..	30 gm	16 2ea	— 24 3 TS
colour spray and refill	..	22 4	5 7	..	20 mls	11 7ea	— 17 4½ TS
lanospray ..	..	22 4	5 7	..	5 gm	44 6	— 5 6½ TS
lanospray with lacquer	..	..	..	..	15 gm	111 0	— 13 10½ TS
<b>Rosella</b> (94 FDB)				..	30 gm	16 2ea	— 24 3 TS
diabetic fruits can	10 oz	18 6	—	<b>Synalar-N</b> (649 ICI)			
<b>Royal Lyme</b> (319 CLL)				cream ..	5 gm	47 0	— 5 10½ TS
toilet lotion ..	travel size	20 0	5 0	..	15 gm	9 11ea	— 14 10½ TS
..	4 oz	150 0	37 6	..	20 mls	12 6ea	— 18 9 TS
<b>Rozalex</b> (1038 Rozalex)				..	5 gm	47 0	— 5 10½ TS
No. 1 unperfumed ..	..	20 1	5 0	..	15 gm	9 11ea	— 14 10½ TS
No. 2 ..	..	27 0	6 9	<b>Synandone</b> (649 ICI)			
<i>Insert</i> <b>Rumaprin</b> (799 MP)				cream ..	15 gm	66 6	— 8 3½ TS
tablets 0.6 gm ..	20	44 0	11 0	..	30 gm	10 2ea	— 15 3 TS
..	100	12 6ea	3 1½ea	..	15 gm	66 6	— 8 3½ TS
..	dp 500	50 0ea	12 6ea	..	30 gm	10 2ea	— 15 3 TS
<i>Insert</i> <b>Sani-Touch</b> (61 APC)				<b>Synandone-N</b> (649 ICI)			
disposable gloves ..	..	31 6	3 6	cream ..	15 gm	69 0	— 8 7½ TS
..	..	(1 gross)	(1 gross)	..	15 gm	69 0	— 8 7½ TS
<b>Sausalatas</b> (535 Granose)	10 oz	22 0	—	<b>Syrupus pectoralis rub.</b> (459 Ferris)			
..	15 oz	30 9	—	..	1 litre	10 10ea	— — †
<b>Sausalene</b> (535 Granose)	10 oz	20 6	—	..	2 litre	20 10ea	— — †
..	16 oz	29 2	—	<i>Delete</i> 40 & 80 oz			
<b>Saviand</b> (535 Granose)	10 oz	20 6	—	<i>Insert</i> <b>Tancolin</b> (810 Maw)			
..	16 oz	29 2	—	childrens linctus	2 litre	29 3ea	..
<i>Insert</i> <b>Savlon</b> (649 ICI)				<i>Delete</i> <b>Tar-Biosone</b> (129 Biorex)			
lozenges ..	12	..	..	<i>Insert</i> <b>Tar-Biosone</b> (117 BPL)			
<b>Schick</b> (115 SI)				cream ..	25 gm	60 0	15 0 8 9
electric shaver ..	..	85 0ea	20 9ea	..	25 gm	60 0	15 0 8 9
<b>Schoil's</b> (Dr.) (1108 SMC)				<b>Teencream</b> (1179 Stanacen)			
chilblain ointment ..	..	24 0	6 0	<b>Testaform</b> (179 BDH)			
<b>Seaglow</b> (1222 TP)				vials 50 mgm 1 mil 6 and 25			
briny bath ..	1	7 0	2 0	<b>Thiosporin</b> (208 BW)			
..	8	26 0	6 6	injection 500,000 i.u. vial	15 0ea	—	22 6 TS
<i>Insert</i> <b>Sedresol</b> (459 Ferris)				<b>Tomme Tippee</b> (1492 HE)			
ointment ..	500 gm	8 4ea	—	baby care set ..	..	24 8ea	2 5½ea 38 6
<i>Delete</i> 8 oz & 1 lb	..	..	..	..	..	30 0	3 0 3 11
<i>Insert</i> <b>Sevlam</b> (969 Pfizer)				blanket clips ..	..	67 0	6 8½ 9 0
vaccine (vet) ..	100 mls	50 0ea	—	..	..	60 0	6 0 7 11
<b>Silcot</b> (786 Macdonald)				cup ..	..	126 0	12 7 16 10
briefs ex. large SK5 ..	..	58 0	5 9½	cup and bowl set ..	..	22 0	2 2½ 2 11
sanitary briefs SK5	..	40 8	4 11	..	..	60 0	6 0 7 11
<b>Silken Net</b> (1052 Revlon)				mug and dish set ..	..	24 0	2 4½ 3 3
hair spray ..	..	61 9	15 5½	..	..	128 0	— 15 11
<b>Sil-kini</b> (786 MacDonald)				travel potty ..	..	55 0	— 6 11
briefs ..	..	66 0	6 7	<i>Insert</i> <b>Tonalix</b> (459 Ferris)			
..	..	13 9	—	1 litre	8 2ea	—	— †
..	10	18 0	—	2 litre	16 0ea	—	— †
towels ..	10	..	..	<i>Delete</i> 40 & 80 oz			
<i>Insert</i> <b>Slumba</b> (888 Newey)				<b>Tropic-ol</b> (1250 Tropic)			
rollers card ..	gross	102 6	25 7½	moisturising lotion ..	72 0	18 0	10 6
..	gross	183 0	45 9	<b>Twice as Nice</b> (563 Hampshire)			
<i>Insert</i> <b>Slumba Roll</b> (888 Newey)				shampoo and conditioner	..	4 11	1 2½ 8
rollers card ..	gross	123 0	30 9	<i>Delete</i> <b>Valerie</b> (888 Newey) existing entries			
..	gross	183 0	45 9	<i>Insert</i> <b>Valerie</b> (888 Newey)			
<b>Sobiacrin</b> (346 Dales)				hairgrips			
tablets ..	100	38 0ea	9 6ea	cushioned tipped	gross	41 0	10 3 6
<b>Soderseine</b> (1336 WJ & C)				..	gross	41 0	10 3 6
solution ..	..	72 0	18 0	<b>Vallergan</b> (971 PSMB)			
<i>Delete</i> <b>Soloform</b> (902 Numol) all items				syrup ..	1 litre	29 2ea	— 43 9 †s4B
<b>Spasmocarbline</b> (1336 WJ & C)				<i>Insert</i> <b>Valium</b> (1074 Roche)			
granules ..	..	78 0	19 6	<b>Velvas</b> (1400 PBI)			
<b>Spillers</b> (1172 Spillers)				lawn sand ..	.. ctn	2 4ea	— 3 6
cat food ..	..	9 5	—	..	7 lb	3 8ea	— 5 8
Saval No's 1 & 2 ..	..	11 10	—	..	14 lb	6 6ea	— 9 9
..	..	23 2	—	..	56 lb	19 4ea	— 29 0
..	..	11 0	—	..	1 cwt	31 8ea	— 47 6
Shapes ..	..	21 6	—	<i>Insert</i> <b>Verosia</b> (272 Clin. P)			
..	..	21 6	—	dusting powder	100 gm	42 0	10 6 5 11
Winalot meal ..	..	11 0	—	<b>Vesop</b> (701 Kling)	6½ oz	19 0	— 2 0
..	..	21 6	—	1 gall	28 0ea	—	—
<i>Delete</i> Wagalot				<b>Vibrocil</b> (1493 Zyma)			
<i>Insert</i> <b>Spot</b> (1400 PBI)				drops ..	15 mls	44 0	11 0 6 5 TS
lawn weedkiller ..	..	16 0	—	..	15 mls	44 0	11 0 6 5 TS
<i>Delete</i> <b>Spratts</b> (1175 SPL) existing entries							

<b>Delete</b>	<b>Vick</b> (1277 VI)								
	vapour rub	..	1/4 oz						
<b>Delete</b>	<b>Victor</b> (1333 Wigmore)								
	after shave lotion	..	041	105	0	28	3	15	6
	Aqua de Selva cologne	083	404	0	101	0		59	0
	pre-shave	..	048	65	0	16	3	9	6
<b>Delete</b>	<b>Vol de Nuit</b> (548 Guerlain)								
	bath essence	..	1 1/2 oz	..	..	..	..	24	0
	<b>Weed-a-Lawn</b> (1400 PBI)								
	2 oz	..	1	4ea	—	—	—	2	0
	4 oz	..	2	4ea	—	—	—	3	6
	8 oz	..	4	0ea	—	—	—	6	0
	1 qt	..	13	0ea	—	—	—	19	6
	<b>Weet Meet</b> (1175 SPL)								
	No's 1 & 2	..	11	0	—	—	—	1	2
<b>Delete</b>	<b>Wellcome</b> (208 BW)								
	leptosira lcterobaemorrhagiae vacc. (vet.)	3 cc							
<b>Delete</b>	staphylococcus antitoxin	20,000 units							
<b>Delete</b>	vitamin D concentrated injection (vet.)	20 cc							
	typhoid-paratyphoid								
	T.A.B.T.	..	1-5 cc	28	0	—	—	3	6
		..	10 cc	100	0	—	—	12	6
		..	25 cc	18	8ea	—	—	28	0
<b>Delete</b>	T.A.B.T. No's 1 & 2								
<b>Welsh's</b> (1496 Welsh)									
	hand and body lotion	..	24	0	6	0	3	6	0
		..	41	0	10	3	6	0	0
	<b>Woltz</b> (1372 CCL)								
	manicure sets								
	(2 regular enamel,								
	1 oily remover)	..	83	0	20	3	12	9	
	(1 pearl, 1 regular								
	enamel, 1 oily re-								
	moval)	..	96	0	23	5	14	9	
	<b>Yaxa</b> (366 Dendron)								
	luxury spray	..	30	10	7	9	4	6	
	refill	..	24	0	6	0	3	6	
	roll-on	..	37	9	9	5	5	6	
	refill	..	30	10	7	9	4	6	
	stick	..	24	0	6	0	3	6	
	<b>Zicodet</b> (1491 VAS)								
	detergent	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	6
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Zicosol</b> (1491 VAS)								
	1 gall	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Zicospor</b> (1491 VAS)								
	1 pt	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8

## AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

- 47 Anestan=Anestan, Ltd., 6 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 2444.
- 94 FDB=F. D. Bavastock & Co., Ltd., 8 Botolph Lane, London, E.C.3. Mansion House 5371.
- 217 Calfos=Calfos, Ltd., 168 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Temple Bar 3629.
- 272 Clin. P=Clinical Products, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. Slough 23971.
- 757 Lewis=Lewis Laboratories, Ltd., Lavender Walk, Leeds, 9.
- 760 Liga=Liga Food Products (UK), Ltd., 23 Saxby Street, Leicester Leicester 57748.
- 795 MF=Marketing Facilities, Ltd., 208 Edgware Road, London, W.2. Paddington 8463.
- 797 MGS=Maria St. George, Ltd., Tile House, Tile House Lane, Denham, Bucks. Denham 2231.
- 799 MP=Marshall's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 17 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. Clocktower 2478.
- 840 EMF=Eustace Miles Foods Co., Ltd., Colnbrook, Bucks. Colnbrook 2331.
- 1030 Ravika=Ravika, Ltd., 2a Tottenham Road, London, N.13. Mulberry 1545.
- 1250 Tropic=Tropic-ol Co. (U.K.), 155 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 1089.
- 1491 V.A.S.=V.A.S., Ltd., Oxted, Surrey. Oxted 2291.
- 1492 HE=Hellermann Equipment, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex. Crawley 28888.
- 1493 Zyma=Zyma (UK), Ltd., Cotteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey. Godalming 303.
- 1494 Mellojuce=Mellojuce, Ltd., 8 Howard Street, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. Great Yarmouth 4344.
- 1495 MEC=Martindale Electric Co., Ltd., 6 Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex. Wembley 3041.
- 1496 Welsh=Douglas Welsh, Main Street, Longniddry, East Lothian, Scotland. Longniddry 2136.

## THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

NEW and altered entries notified for the first time

A=Advanced. R=Reduced.

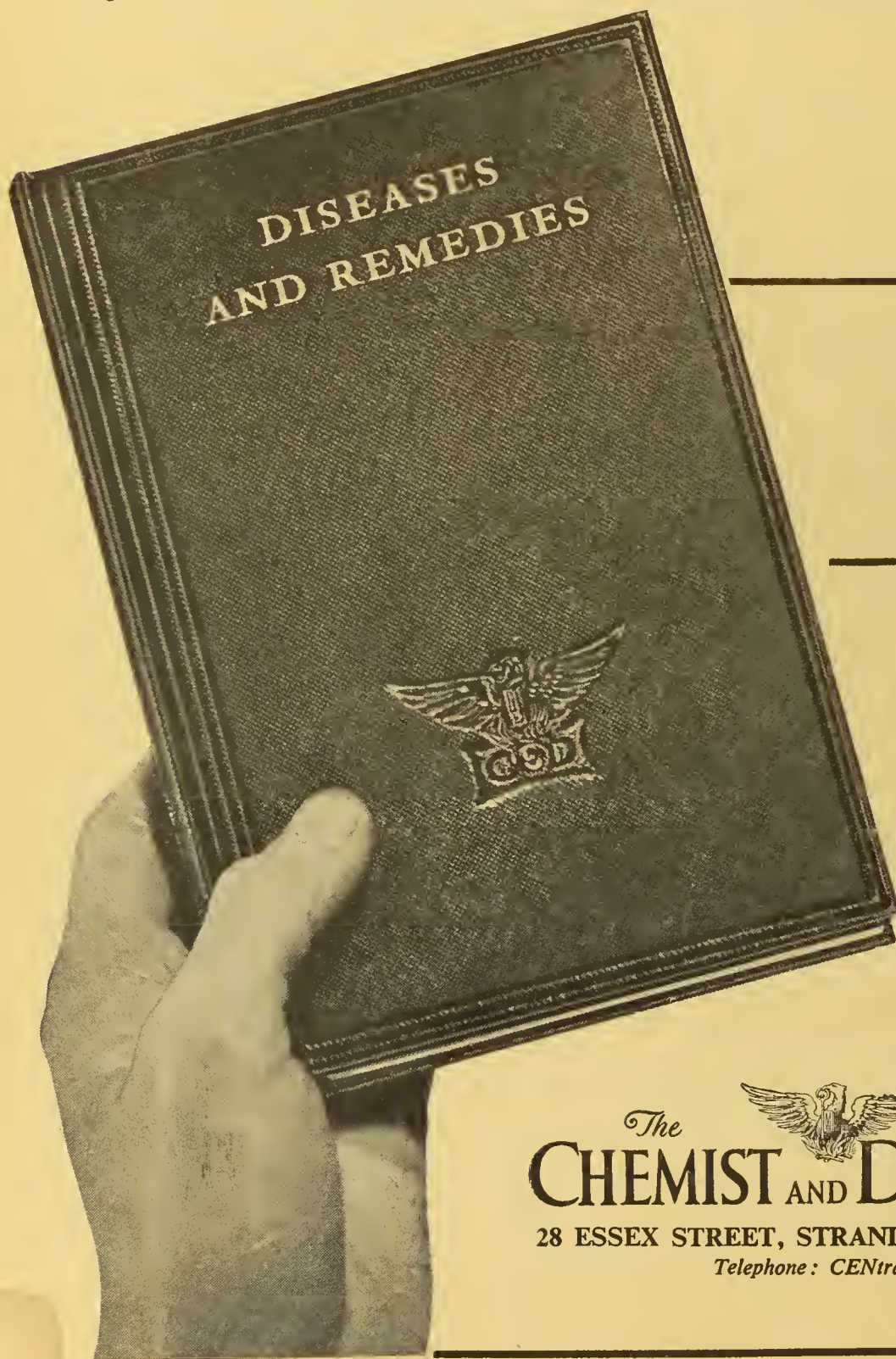
Entries new this week are marked thus:—●

<b>Insert</b>	<b>Andromar 100</b> (799 MP)								
	ampoules 1 mil	..	2	20	0ea	—	26	8	ts4B
		..	5	43	9ea	—	58	4	ts4B
		..	20	153	4ea	—	204	6	ts4B
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Andromar 200</b> (799 MP)								
	ampoules 1 mil	..	2	40	0ea	—	53	4	ts4B
		..	5	97	6ea	—	130	0	ts4B
		..	20	306	8ea	—	409	0	ts4B
●	<b>Cholaxine</b> (1077 Rona)								
	sachets 5 gm	..	20	6	6ea	1	7ea	10	3
●	<b>Eso-Tabs</b> (1166 Southon)								
	(distributors 1479 Wallis)								
	multivitamin tablets	60	54	0	—	—	7	0	
●	<b>Etophylate</b> (1077 Rona)								
R	forte tablets 500 mgm	100	23	2ea					
R		250	55	0ea					
●		500	102	0ea					
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Femalon 25</b> (799 MP)								
	ampoules 1 mil	..	2	8	6ea	—	11	4	ts4B
		..	5	19	7ea	—	26	2	ts4B
		..	20	70	0ea	—	93	4	ts4B
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Flacitran</b> (799 MP)								
	500	..	36	0ea	9	0ea	57	0	
	sachet	..	39	0ea	10	0ea	62	3	
●	<b>Heptonal</b> (1077 Rona)								
	suppositories	..	12	8	3ea	2	0ea	13	0
		dp 144	84	0ea	20	6ea			ts1s4A
		..	50	14	6ea	3	6 1/2ea	22	11
	tablets	..	50	14	6ea	3	6 1/2ea	22	11
		dp 500	123	0ea	30	3ea			ts1s4A
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Histaglobin</b> (799 MP)								
	ampoules	..	3	60	0ea	—	80	0	TS
●	<b>Ku-zyme</b> (346 Dales)								
	capsules	..	25	134	0	33	6	19	7
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Lactiflora</b> (799 MP)								
	ampoules	..	11	6ea	2	11ea	18	3	
●	<b>Medrone</b> (1263 Upjohn)								
	Medules	4 mgm	30	40	0ea	—	—	—	TS
		100	127	3ea	—	—	—	—	TS
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Menolet</b> (799 MP)								
	Sublets	..	30	4	2ea	—	6	3	ts4B
		..	100	10	3ea	—	15	5	ts4B
		..	500	44	10ea	—	67	3	ts4B
●	<b>Polycrol</b> (894 Nicholas)								
	gel	..	12 oz	6	10ea	1	8 1/2ea	12	0
	tablets	..	100	10	7ea	2	8ea	18	7
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Pregnot</b> (799 MP)								
	tablets	..	3	72	0	—	9	0	ts4B
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Psorox</b> (502 Genatosan)								
	Silbe (1138 Silten)								
A	asthma tablets	..	8	13	6	3	4	2	4
		..	24	31	6	7	10	4	8
		..	80	94	6	23	7	13	6
		..	240	19	6ea	4	7ea	34	6
A	<b>Silbephylline</b> (1138 Silten)								
	ampoules 2 mls	..	6	71	0	—	8	9	
		..	50	40	0ea	—	60	0	
	suppositories	..	6	42	6	—	5	3	
		..	50	247	0	—	30	11	
	tablets	..	24	45	6	—	5	4	
		..	100	136	0	—	17	0	
		..	500	53	6ea	—	80	0	
		..	1000	104	9ea	—	156	0	
<b>Insert</b>	<b>Trimone</b> (799 MP)								
	retard ampoules 1 mil	2	32	0ea	—	—	42	8	ts4B
		5	68	0ea	—	—	90	8	ts4B
		20	238	0ea	—	—	317	4	ts4B
	Sublets	..	20	4	2ea	—	6	3	ts4B
		..	100	15	0ea	—	20	0	ts4B
		..	500	66	8ea	—	—	—	ts4B
A	<b>Tympalgin</b> (1138 Silten)								
	ear drops	..	1/2 oz	25	6	—	3	3	†
		..	1/2 oz	37	0	—	4	9	†

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